THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. VII. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1875. NO. 27

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Already Tweed is talked of as a delegate to the next Democratic National Convention. This is off, of course, if he goes to the penitentiary.

—The Norristown *Herald* says the Prohibition party has changed from Black to Brown, but many of their own friends think the members are green.

—When ex-Senator Tweed enters the Democratic State Convention next fall the entire body will rise, and, with uncovered heads, sing: "Oh! Willy, we have missed you"—with deep feeling.

—The Bucks county *Intelligencer* says the most ardent Prohibitionists do not dream of success at the polls, but they may yet live to enjoy the joint ascendency of Democracy and free whisky, which their efforts will do much to promote.

—"We need the means for organizing the Democratic party in this State," wrote the Chairman of the Convention at Columbus to a brother Democrat in Chicago. The reply came: "Will ship one barrel of whisky and one orator invoice by mail."

—The Lancaster *Inquirer* believes that before the Gubernatorial contest is over, the sincere friends of temperance will be disgusted with being used as cats-paws to haul Democratic chestnuts out of the fire, and will throw dismay into the Democratic camp by resolving to vote the Republican ticket.

—The difference between profession and practice is well illustrated in New York. Tilden was elected Governor in that State as a Reformer; and although he made a great display of zeal about canal frauds, not a single canal fraud has been unearthed, and the only signs of Reform in his administration consist in the pardon of the Ring thief, Ingersoll, and the release of Tweed from prison.

—Cary, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor in Ohio, was a loudmouthed temperance orator a few years ago. He is now running upon an anti-temperance platform. But it is all the same, to such fellows, whether they run separate temperance tickets or accept a place upon the Democratic ticket. In either case they play into Democratic hands, and may as well do it openly as covertly.

—The New York *Sun* is of opinion that "unless the Democrats in Pennsylvania cut loose from the Ring men who seem to have assumed control of the party in that state, they might as well save themselves the trouble of going to polls." If the *Sun* knew anything of Pennsylvania politics, which it never did and never will, it would know that the Democrats might as well save themselves that trouble anyhow.

—While one of the Democratic blowhards was making a speech at the Columbus Convention which nominated Bill Allen, a storm burst over the city which nearly unroofed the building in which the Convention met. The slate roof was torn in fragments and a shower of soot, dirt and rain descended upon the orator's head. Nature, you see, was outraged at the gathering, and was putting in her protest against the proceedings.

—The Boston *Journal* thinks one of the "lessons" of New Hampshire is the folly of grown up men discarding their baptismal name for boyish abbreviations, aside from such possible consequences as have just been seen. The same paper has also observed that "in States and communities where men are most frequently called by nicknames the tone of public sentiment is lowered." This accounts for the present low state of the Democratic party in Ohio. It persists in supporting an old lunatic who thinks it makes him appear young to be called "Bill."

——Have you seen Col. Wilkinson's woodcock?

THE STATE SENATOR.

The Republicans in this senatorial district don't have much voice in the selection of a State Senator, as we are so greatly in the minority, that we can scarcely persuade a man at all to court the trouble and aspersions of a campaign, by being a candidate on our ticket. We, however, can look at the interesting contests and heated rivalry among the ambitious aspirants of the Democracy, with a degree of nonchalance, and figure calmly as to the results. As Centre county is conceded, so far as location and political right are concerned, to the senatorial candidate, the question as upon whom Centre county Democrats will confer the honor, is a very important one, and one that rallies around it quite a good deal of interest. The contest in Centre is virtually narrowed down between two well known citizens as candidates for the senatorial honor. They are Hon. P. G. Meek, and Adam Hoy, Esq., both of Bellefonte. Meek is known as an editor, and one of the craftiest and most cunning politicians in the county, and as the best manipulator of agencies and forces to gain a point. He is capable of using anything and everything, and stops at nothing, and claims to be master of the situation, and boldly asserts that the party must nominate him, and therefore assumes to be the owner of the party. We really think he is to a certain extent.

Adam Hoy, Esq., is a good citizen and a fair lawyer, but not much of a politician, so far as trickstering is concerned, and, therefore, with the number of aspirants among the Democrats for the various offices, we doubt not but what Meek will run in on him. Meek knows better how to promise and not keep his promises, and better how to create all necessary letters and correspondence in order to make a point and "cook a fellow's goose." If it were not that Meek supported the district and congressional ticket of his party last fall, with great apathy and lukewarmness, and thereby incurred a good deal of political odium among the leading Democrats of this county, of the Jacksonian age, and from the other counties of the district, we would say, that Hoy might as well hang his harp upon the willow. But Hoy rolled up his sleeves in last fall's campaign, and pitched in, traveling all through the county, talking Dutch during the day, and making mixed speeches at night, being both Dutch and English, in the interest of Wallace, Mackey & Co., and the whole Democratic ticket. His services gave him a degree of prestige among the Democrats that he never before enjoyed, and put the party in the county under some obligation to him. But, then, Democrats are ungrateful, sometimes, as well as Republics. Owing to Hoy's services in last fall's campaign, we think his nomination by the party in Centre would be more certain of securing to Centre county the candidate, as the other counties would be more ready to accept him than they would Meek. In fact, Meek would be, if we are correctly informed, pretty strongly opposed from both Clinton and Clearfield counties. Although Hoy possesses some qualifications superior to Meek, and is entitled to a fair consideration at the hands of his party, and although he can talk Ducth, and use that as against Meek, yet Meek claims to be the owner and proprietor of the organ of the party, and possesses facilities for running things that his opponent does not have. Meek understands how to make and is making combinations and alliances with every candidate and every organization of a political character, and run others all to his own interest, and he gives nothing in consideration therefor. He, with equal adeptness, pats the granger on the shoulder, and makes him believe that he (Meek) is the most agricultural man in the county; cozens around the temperance party, winks at Blair and the thing is done, while at the same time he is the sworn friend of the whiskey ring. He praises in his paper, W. W. Brown, and the *Industrial Advocate*, and caresses, cajoles and flatters every Junior Son he meets, and thus manipulates them, and he *fully intends to use that organization at the primaries to cook Hoy's goose* on the senatorial question this fall.

So far as we are concerned, we have no stock in the fight, but think Hoy is most too slow for Meek, the prestidigitator of the Democratic party of Centre county. And from the indications from the adjoining counties, we think the nomination of Meek by Centre county would be the best thing that could happen for the Republicans of this district.

MEEK AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

As a public journalist, we have always considered it our privilege as well as duty, to commend all that is right and condemn all that is wrong, in a general way, at proper times. Using this privilege, and acting under a sense of duty to our readers, we indulged in what we believed to be seasonable strictures, on the course pursued by the county commissioners, as a board, at the time of the last triennial assessment, and pointed out what we considered the proper remedy. We indulged in no personal reflections or abuse, while forced in general terms to condemn what we believed to be, acts of injustice, committed by the direction of the board.

We feel rather sorry that the editor of the *Watchman*, in his intemperate and untruthful comments on our article, forgot himself so far, as to deny what was well known to himself, and to at least, a very large portion of the the people of Bellefonte; and to falsely charge the township assessors with being wholly in fault, thus compelling us to do what the editor of the *Watchman* knew we could and would do: direct the attention of our readers to particular abuses of trust that we had only spoken of in a general way in our former article.

If, as the *Watchman* claims, they have owned the commissioners for over half a score of years, and have the county out of debt, why did the majority of the commissioners instruct the township assessors to increase the valuation at the last triennial assessment till it is now more than double what it ever was before? And why, if the county was out of debt, did the commissioners lay the same amount of mills for county tax that had been sufficient when the valuation was not half so large? Will the editor of the *Watchman* or the commissioners answer? Either the editor of the "Watchman" lies, when he says that the county is out of debt, or the commissioners are dishonestly taking twice as much tax off the people as is needed for county purposes, and are wholly unfit for the office.

The "Watchman's" charge, that the disgraceful and unjust character of the last triennial assessment was entirely the fault of the township assessors, over whom the commissioners had no control, is, to say the least, a very stupid one. If a majority of the commissioners had not ordered this unjust and uncalled for increase in the valuation, they would not have had assessors brought into court by the sheriff, to answer for not complying with their orders; and will the editor of the "Watchman" dare deny that the commissioners did have assessors brought into court by the sheriff, because they refused to make the unjust increase in the valuation that the commisioners demanded?

The "Watchman" alleges that the commissioners did not allow or employ men to alter the assessments made by the assessors, when the editor of that paper dare not deny, if put on oath, that the Bellefonte assessment, at least, was so altered, and that the commissioners computed the taxes, not from the returns of the assessors, who were sworn officers, but from the alterations made by three or four men who were not officers, and were not even sworn, which alterations, in *red ink*, if not erased, can be seen on the assess book of the Borough of Bellefonte, by any one desiring to examine the same, and if erased the fact can be proven by any number of good and reliable witnesses who were cognizant of the facts at the time, one of which will be the editor of the "Watchman."

Let the citizens of the county examine the assess book of the borough of Bellefonte for 1874, and the assess books of the various townships and boroughs in the county for the same year, and they cannot fail to come to the conclusion forced upon us, that new men and measures are badly needed.

The charge also made, that we were actuated by motives of spite in bringing this matter before the people, because we did not receive pay for a little job of advertising, is untrue, and comes with a bad grace from a man and paper which owes all its prosperity to the fact, that it has been fed at the public crib for the last sixteen years. The *tax payers of Centre county* have paid for the "Watchman" office ten times over. In all the years that have passed of Democratic Meek rule, let any tax payer examine the auditor's report for the last sixteen years and see if he can figure the revenue paid by the county to Meek at any less, on an average, than fifteen hundred dollars per year. Add to that the patronage that comes from the same source, (which does not appear in the report) and this patronage is not worth less than three thousand dollars per year. Is it any wonder then, that Meek grows rich at the people's expense? Tax payers of Centre county, you can risk your bottom dollar that he is farming it well, and you are paying the bill. Well, as Meek says, "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

ANOTHER CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Since our last issue another centennial celebration has been held—(a forerunner of that greater celebration yet to come at Philadelphia, in 1876.) This time at our old home and place of nativity, Cambridge, in the old Bay State, on the third day of this present month.

The occasion was the centennial anniversary of the formal assumption by Washington of the command of the American Army. Cambridge itself presented a holliday appearance on the occasion, especially some of the old historic buildings; but the principal proceedings took place on the Common, under the memorable Elm, at the very spot where the impressive event then commemorated occurred one hundred years ago. Mayor Bradford delivered a speech warmly eulogistic of the Father of his Country, and expressed the pride the citizens of Cambridge feel in the association of the name of Washington with that place. Professor Lowell contributed a poem which he himself read. The orator of the day was the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., and his effort was acknowledged to be most masterly.

The bearing of the central event of the day is one well known to all readers of our history. When Washington took command of the forces, the entire strength of the colonies was concentrated against the violators of their rights. Unless those who rose in defense of their liberties could be directed by a leading mind, the armies of the separate Legislatures could not be directed to a single aim, and might probably be attacked separately and destroyed. "The Continental Congress," said Dr. Peabody, "would in vain have passed patriotic resolutions, protests against tyranny, votes of sympathy; in vain would they have aroused popular indignation and multiplied centers of resistance through the land. The one decisive act in the struggle, the seal of what had been achieved, the presage and pledge of all that should ensue in the coming years, was that the consummation of which we now celebrate."

The leader was wisely chosen. As we look back upon the career of Washington the true nobility of his character is seen in all its impressive force. He has left little, indeed, tried and tempted as he was, for the arrow of detraction to find a place. The crown of success which rested on his brow only made him the more solicitous that the liberties which had been so dearly purchased would be preserved. Had he been the ambitious self-seeker which his enemies said he was, his appointment to the command of the army would have been little short of a calamity. From the grasp of foreign oppression, the country would have fallen under home tyranny. Being what he was, a sincere patriot, skillful and prudent, the choice of Washington was a wise and most fortunate act.

To John Adams belongs the credit of bringing the members of the Continental Congress to a decision upon the difficult question of selecting a Commander-in-Chief. Rising in his place one day, and stating the exegencies of the case, he declared that he "had but one gentleman in his mind for that important command, and that was a gentleman from Virginia, whose skill and experience as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents and excellent universal character, would command the appropriation of all America, and unite the cordial exertion of the colonies better than any other person in the Union." Washington, who happened to sit near the door, as soon as he heard this allusion to himself, with characteristic modesty, darted into the library room. John Hancock, who had an ambition to be appointed Commander-in-Chief, when Adams came to describe Washington for the commander, suddenly changed countenance, and forcibly exhibited mortification and resentment. On the 15th of June, 1775, the army was regularly adopted by Congress, and the pay of the Commander-in-Chief fixed at $500 a month. General Artemas Ward, who was actually in command of the army around Boston, was elected second in command of all the armies, and General Charles Lee the third. Philip Schuyler, of New York, and Israel Putnam, of Connecticut, were also elected Major Generals, and the following Brigadier Generals were appointed: Seth Pomeroy, Richard Montgomery, David Wooster, William Heath, Joseph Spencer, John Thomas, John Sullivan and Nathaniel Greene. At the request of Washington, Major Horatio Gates was appointed Adjutant General, with rank of Brigadier.

On the 20th of June, 1775, Washington received his commission from the President of Congress, and on the day following he set out on horse-back from Philadelphia for the army before Boston, having for military companions of his journey Major Generals Lee and Schuyler, and escorted as far as New York by Captain Markoe's "gentleman troop" of of Philadelphia Light-horse. They had scarcely proceeded twenty miles from Philadelphia when they were met by a courier, spurring with all speed, bearing despatches from the army of Congress, communicating tidings of the battle of Bunker Hill. At Newark, New Jersey, Washington was met on the 25th by a a committee of the Provincial Congress of New York, sent to conduct him to the city where he learned all the details of the battle, which quickened his impatience to arrive at the camp. The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, then in session at Watertown, had made arrangements for his reception, and sent on a deputation which met Washington at Springfield, and provided escorts and accommodations for him along the road. Thus honorably attended from town to town, says Irwing, and escorted by volunteer companies and cavalcades of gentlemen, he arrived at Watertown on the 2nd of July, where he was greeted by Congress with a congratulatory address. The ceremony over, Washington was again in the saddle, and escorted by a troop of light horse and a cavalcade of citizens, proceeded to the headquarters provided for him in the house at Cambridge occupied by the President of the Provincial Congress. As he entered the confines of the camp the shouts of the multitude and the thundering of artillery gave note to the enemy beleaguered in Boston of his arrival. On the morning of the 3rd of July, Washington, accompanied by General Lee and a numerous suit, rode down to the common, where the army was drawn up, and wheeling his horse under the ancient elm, which is still standing, he drew his sword and took formal command of the army.

The house assigned Washington for headquarters was one of a number of splendid mansions which stood on the road leading from the College to Watertown. It was confiscated by the Government, and at the close of the war was purchased by Andrew Cragie, a wealthy gentleman, and was thenceforth known as the Cragie house. Edward Everett resided in it the first year or two of his marriage. President Sparks, while preparing his collection of Washington's writings, edited one or two volumes of his letters in the very room which they were written. Subsequently the author of Worcester's Dictionary and other excellent books occupied the room, and lastly Longfellow, the poet, purchased the estate of the heirs of Mr. Cragie, and now lives there.

THE TEMPERANCE TICKET.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 18, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburg Commercial:

I clip the following from the Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic paper of the West. It is a part of a telegram sent to that paper from Harrisburg, and shows how the object of the Prohibition Convention is viewed from a Democratic standpoint:

"The principal speech was made by Hon. James Black, the candidate for the Presidency on the Prohibition ticket, in 1872, and severely denounced Governor Hartranft. The prohibition ticket is expected to secure enough votes to render a defeat of the Republican ticket certain."

As a matter of course, the election of the Prohibition candidate is out of the question, and whatever votes he receives will be principally drawn from Hartranft, as Democrats, as a class, don't vote for temperance candidates. Either Hartranft or a Democrat must be elected, and whoever votes for Brown must do so to elect a Democrat; and I would just like my temperance friends to tell me what they expect to gain for the cause of temperance by putting the Democratic party in power. Perhaps on the same principal as the quack doctor, who threw the child into fits because he said he was "h—l on fits."

I claim to be as warm a friend of the cause of temperance as any man in that convention, even the immaculate Black not excepted, and desire as much to see the sale and manufacture of liquor prohibited; but I don't see that the way to the promised law leads through the Democratic wilderness. A. P. H.

CENTRE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.—This school will be held at Milesburg, the place designated by vote of school directors, May 4. The school will commence July 27, 1875, and continue nine weeks.

The principal object of this institution will be to prepare teachers *professionally* for the schoolroom by a course of study relating to the science of teaching. But the common branches will receive due attention where found necessary, as no mere professional training, however perfect, can be substituted for a thorough knowledge of those fundamental branches which are to be taught in our common schools. What a teacher does not know himself he can not teach.

The standard qualifications will be raised and teachers should prepare themselves for more rigid examinations, either by a course at this school, or at any other school most convenient and presenting proper advantages.

The session will be short and students are expected to be present at opening none will be admitted after the term is half over.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

MELANGE.—If the ladies take another reef or two in their dresses, they will need to get outside them while walking.——Bush House string band plays during every meal, so as to turn the boarder's stomachs.——Fred Kurtz in town on Monday, laying in his whiskey for harvest.——Prof. Tremaine's sun-picture show was poorly attended on Monday evening.——A Centre Hall preacher talked excitedly on Sunday last, about a "mysterious hand." Five aces probably.——The grangers did not fix the price of wages for harvest hands, but tried to do it.——S. M. Irwin & Son, doing thriving insurance business.——Bellefonte capitalists hobnobbing about, starting a horse-shoe nail factory.——Library rooms are the popular resort these evenings.——Large number of Philipsburgers in town over Sunday.——Splendid weather this week for harvesting.——Doctor Dobbins and J. G. Love are champion checker players at Library rooms.——Free serenade by Mountain City band on Monday evening.——Deputy Secretary Jno. B. Lynn is again at home.——Look out for your ministers now; Beecher gets $100,000 a year for his intrigue.——We've read Sherman's Memoirs and find them full of a Billy T. on every page.——The waists of the dresses of the most fashionable young ladies we see on the street, are made to button up at the back.——Measles of a virulent kind keep our streets compartively quiet.——There are over fifty men in Pennsvalley who are not candidates.——The swimming season has opened, and the boys are getting their hair cut short so that it will dry quick, in order to deceive their mammas.——A new religion has been organized. It is on the pay-as-you-go system. No mortgaging in the future—happy thought.——Big excitement last evening among book agents and school directors about change in text books.——A veritable live Count at the Bush. Perhaps a member of the long line of Noah Counts.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

Poetry.

THE WEDDING FEE.

BY R. M. STREETER.

One morning fifty years ago,
When apple trees were white as snow
Of fragrant blossoms, and the air
Was spell-bound with the perfume rare,
Upon a farm horse, large and lean,
And lazy with its double load,
A sun-browned youth and maid were seen
Jogging along the winding road.

Blue were the arches of the skies,
But bluer were the maiden's eyes,
The dew drops on the grass were bright,
But brighter was the loving light
That sparkled 'neath the long-fringed lid,
Where those bright eyes of blue were hid.
Adown the shoulders brown and bare
Rolled the soft waves of golden hair,
Where, almost strangled with the spray,
The sun, a willing sufferer, lay.

It was the fairest sight, I ween,
That the young man had ever seen;
And with his features all aglow,
The happy fellow told her so!
And she without the least surprise
Looked on him with those heavenly eyes,
aw underneath that shade of tan
The handsome features of a man;
And with a joy but rarely known
She drew that dear face to her own,
And by her bridal bonnet hid—
I cannot tell you what she did!

So, on they rode until, among
The new-born leaves with dew-drops hung,
The parsonage, arrayed in white,
Peers out—a more than welcome sight.
Then, with a cloud upon his face,
"What shall we do," he turned to say,
"Should he refuse to take the pay
From what is in the pillow-case?"
And glancing down his eye surveyed
The pillow-case before him laid,
Whose contents reaching to its hem,
Might purchase endless joy for them.

The maiden answers, "Let us wait,
To borrow trouble where's the need?"
Then at the parson's squeeking gate
Halted the more than willing stead.

Down from the horse the bridegroom sprung
The latchless gate behind him swung
The knocker of that startled door,
Struck as it never was before,
Brought the whole household pale with fright;
And there with blushes on his cheek,
So bashful he could hardly speak,
The farmer met their wondering sight.

The groom goes in, his errand tells,
And, as the parson nods, he leans
Far o'er the window-sill and yells,
"Come in! He says he'll take the beans!"

Lord! How she jumped! With one glad bound.
She and the bean-bag reached the ground,
Then, clasping with each dimpled arm
The precious product of the farm,
She bears it through the open door;
And, down upon the parlor floor,
Dumps the best beans vines ever bore.

Ah! happy were their songs that day
When man and wife they rode away;
But happier this chorus still
Which echoed through those Woodland scenes;
"God bless the priest of Whitinsville!
God bless the man who took the beans."

HELPING PAPA AND MAMMA.

Planting the corn and potatoes,
Helping to scatter the seeds,
Feeding the hens and the chickens,
Freeing the garden from weeds,
Driving the cows to the pasture,
Feeding the horse in the stall—
We little children are busy;
Sure there's work for us all,
Helping papa.

Spreading the hay in the sunshine,
Raking it up when 'tis dry;
Plucking the apples and peaches,
Down in the orchard hard by,
Picking the grapes in the vineyard,
Gathering the nuts in the Fall—
We little children are busy;
Yes, there is work for us all,
Helping papa.

Sweeping, and washing the dishes,
Bringing the wood from the shed,
Ironing, sewing and knitting,
Helping to make up the bed,
Taking good care of the baby,
Watching her lest she should fall—
We little children are busy;
Oh, there is work for us all,
Helping mamma.

Work makes us cheerful and happy,
Makes us both active and strong;
Play we enjoy all the better
When we have labored so long;
Gladly we help our kind parents,
Quickly we come to their call—
Children should love to be busy,
There is so much work for us all,
Helping papa and mamma.

Our Story Teller.

HIS LEGACY.

Thomas Yarn was a failure. At least he was so set down by those who knew him. He meant well, everybody said, but all in all he was one of those ne'er-do-wells that may be found in every community.

Gov. Hammond was a wealthy man, who, dying, left his fortune to his only child, a daughter, the codicil of his will setting forth that he wished his executors to pay Thomas Yarn a small sum every year for taking charge of his library, and Thomas had an occupation. People wondered at this, as they had no idea who Thomas Yarn was, where he came from, or what earthly interest Gov. Hammond could feel in him.

One day Thomas took down a volume of Scott's "Commentaries," in which he saw a moth creeping, and as he did so a wild flower fell out—one of those which had been elevated to the dignity of Emily's herbarium. It was a heavy old book with a parchment cover, and as he dusted and shooked it, Thomas Yarn shook out his fate—a folded paper fell to the floor with bits of fern, a pressed violet, a lady's slipper, and several fringed polygales.

It was a will. He knew the handwriting well, for in his struggles for existence he had been a copyist, and had often met the stiff, stately, old-fashioned, copper-plated hand of Gov. Hammond. He read on through formal phrases and legal forms—he read on as a man does in a dream, and he never knew how long it took him to find out what was written on that piece of paper. He might have fainted away—if so he came to all himself. It was a will leaving all his property to his natural son, Thomas Yarn. It was witnessd by Deborah Doolittle, (misnamed woman!) then and now cook to the establishment, and by old Deacon Ramsay, who had been gathered to his fathers.

Thomas Yarn remembered the date of the will which had given all the property to Emily; yes, this was written a year after. It was not recorded that he well knew, but he thought Deborah would remember signing it. He went through all these mental operations with half his mind, and the other half was paralized with surprise.

Thomas Yarn took his way home that day through the kitchen. It was not the first time, for Deborah was very apt to waylay him with a proffer of a cup of tea, or some of her nice dishes, always doing it with respect.

So, when he appeared down stairs, Deborah bustled around and put a plate and knife and fork on the side table.

"No," said Thomas, "nothing to eat."

"Why! Whatsomever has happened to you, Mr. Yarn?" said Deborah. "You look as white as a sheet."

"Deborah, do you remember witnessing a paper for Gov. Hammond during his last illness?"

"Well, yes, I guess I do, Mr. Yarn. The Governor was terribly queer in his last sickness. He wandered round, and went to the library, and wouldn't stay in bed, and wrote things. Yes, me and Deacon Ramsey saw him sign something. I suppose it was his will giving everything to Miss Emily. He was awful troubled, the Governor was. After his son died he got queer, and then after Mrs. Hammond died he got queerer. I expect the Governor was rather hard on the poor when he was making his fortune."

"Deborah, put on your spectacles and see if this is your signature."

Deborah produced some very large glasses and proceeded to fit them with difficulty on a very small nose.

"Well, yes, I wrote that. I never was good with my pen; I was kind of flustered when the Governor called me, and Deacon Ramsey he was coughing awful at the time of his death; he died poor man, before the Governor did; and then I had my dinner on, and the soup was burning."

Thomas Yarn was half way up the street before Deborah had finished, and had reached the Register's office. Yes Emily's will was recorded; this was written a year after the other.

Then the poor soul traveled back to his recollections, and he saw here and there the figure of that stately man who had been his father; he recognized here and there that he must have secretly helped him from time to time; he remembered, too, that he had not helped when help might have saved Mary, and his heart swelled with bitterness. But, in the hours that death had waited for the Governor, he had paid his tardy debt of conscience. He had laid the paper in the old book, he had sent Thomas Yarn to the library, and he had left the rest to chance. Miserable vulgar fraction of conscience, money. Miserable playing with justice! Gov. Hammond, like many a dignified gentleman, uncovered his real character in his will, and showed the mean and poor thing which a fine appearance had draped and ornamented.

Thomas Yarn went to Mary's grave and considered. He saw from that humble spot Gov. Hammond's tall Corinthian column gleam through the trees. He thought of the change it would make in the village treatment if he announced the fact. The tavern window would cease to be his post of observation; he would sit of an evening on that broad piazza where Miss Margaret and Emily received their guests; it would be his own!

He would become a man of fortune, a power in the State. He looked down at his garments. It even occurred to him that he should have a new suit of clothes; but as these airy visions floated before him, he looked again in the grass at the stone and read:

"MARY, WIFE TO THOMAS YARN,
DIED SEPTEMBER 23, 1835,
AGED 22,"

and he decided that he did not want fortune, fame, consequence, enough to take it away from Emily, his child friend. She, next to Mary, was the thing dear to Thomas Yarn.

Often he determined to burn the will, but he did not. He even bought a piece of oil silk, and carefully folded it around the paper before returning it to his ragged pocket. Sometimes when he was particularly forlorn, he would take it out and read it and become a rich man for a few hours; Emily's laugh would resound through the house, or he would see her, gay and triumphant, driving off to picnics, and to sleigh rides, the successful young heiress and belle of Mossbrook, and then he would fold it away.

Thomas Yarn watched with a jealous eye the men who approached Emily, and he saw to his sorrow that she began to blush and look down when Horace Frazier came near her. It began to be village talk that there was to be an engagement.

Now, Horace Frazier had come to Mossbrook to study law; he was not of the town. Perhaps he brought some foreign graces with him; he was handsome, dressed well, and had fascinating manners. But the tavern, in this instance had become an important post of observation, and Thomas Yarn knew of nights passed in gambling, of drunken bouts, of the degradation of a dissolute life. Yet what could he say or do? What headway make against this young and clever man?"

Before he had resolved on his course of action, Emily had come into the library, and had announced her engagement to him.

"O, Miss Emily, don't! He isn't worthy of you! He is a gambler, a drunkard, and worse. Don't love such a man; don't marry him, I beg of you!" burst from poor Thomas Yarn's lips.

To describe Emily's indignation would be impossible. The sun in the heavens was not more illustrious than Horace Frazier in her eyes. To attack him—and to her!

She swept out of the library, after a vigorous denunciation, and Aunt Margaret swept in. It had been a part of Horace Frazier's policy (graceful good-for-nothing) to win the older woman first, and she had but to hear the dreadful news of the attack to rush to the battlements and mow down Thomas Yarn with a well directed volley.

"I hear that you dare, Mr. Yarn, to insult my niece, and to assail the character of her intended husband—you, Mr. Yarn! who are you? Why my relative, Governor Hammond, descended so far as to mention you in his will, I never could understand. You slothful, dirty, poor, mean, insignificant—you dare to speak of a gentleman—a well dressed gentleman like Mr. Frazier? Leave this house, Mr. Yarn, (you never ought to be allowed to come into it), and never let these eyes behold you again.

Miss Margaret held out a thin forefinger as she spoke, like a third-rate Lady Macbeth. Thomas Yarn rose slowly and walked out; yet, as he passed her, he fired one Parthian arrow.

"I will save Emily yet," said he.

"Go, base creature!" said Miss Margaret, furiously.

When Mr. Frazier came to tea that evening, both ladies received him with greater tenderness than ever. His waist coat was very perfect, his necktie and conversation delightful, he was a handsome fellow and in love. They did not tell him how cruelly he had been slandered.

Thomas Yarn watched him now for a few weeks, hoping that love might make a better man of him; but no, it did not. The play went on; the drinking bouts continued; even Emily began to see some signs that troubled her, but, womanlike, she only loved him better. That he made her heart tremble and ache was part of the agitation of the period.

Then Thomas Yarn took a determination. He went to Judge Sutherland's office, and had a private consultation with that eminent jurist; and the next night, as Horace Frazier came up the tavern steps, fresh from his courting and fresh from Emily's sweet presence, on his way to the card room, Thomas Yarn stopped him.

"Mr. Frazier, Judge Sutherland desires to see you in No. 17, if you please."

Frazier suddenly turned toward the room. He was a student in the Judge's office, and expected he knew not what in the shape of a reprimand. He was surprised and offended when Yarn entered the room and locked the door.

Judge Sutherland's dignified presence, however, silenced him, and he seating himself awaited the revelation.

"Mr. Frazier, we are about to make a statement in confidence to you, and, as a man of honor, I ask you to give me your promise that you will not reveal it."

"Certainly, sir, I give you my word."

"It deeply concerns you, as I understand that you are to marry Miss Hammond; it deeply concerns me, as I am one of the trustees of her supposed estate; it deeply concerns Mr. Yarn, as he is the real owner of the estate. Here is a perfectly legal document, although not registered. One of the witnesses to the signature is still living. Of the contents of the will I am not ignorant, having been consulted as to its form. I have also known for many years, as a professional secret, that Mr. Yarn was a natural son of Gov. Hammond; but I had supposed that my old friend had abandoned his project of making this will. Here it is, and in my opinion it will stand."

Horace Frazier read the paper with attention. It was to ruin him, and he looked at it; but said nothing.

Once he turned and gave Thomas Yarn a searching, contemptuous, and almost amused look.

"You're a good looking fellow to turn a young lady out of her property!" said he coarsely.

Thomas Yarn did not answer.

Judge Sutherland did. "No abuse, Mr. Frazier; Mr. Yarn is acting honorably. He is not ready to make this will public just yet, but he wishes you to know of this in order that you may not be disappointed in regard to your future wife's property. If you love her well enough to marry her, a penniless girl such as she is, that, of course, is a matter into which I shall not enter. But it is our duty to let you know that Mr. Yarn will, in the event of your marriage, produce this will, and proceed to claim his property—" and the judge pushed up his glasses.

Horace Frazier was stunned, as well he might be. Judge Sutherland was a dry, convincing sort of a terrible man; what he said must be true.

"Do you think, Judge Sutherland, that Mr. Yarn has any chance of success?"

"It may be enough to say to you that I have advised him to try," said the Judge, dryly.

Yes, that was quite enough for Horace Frazier. He loved Emily, in his selfish way, for himself; but he was not the man to do a generous deed, and take her without a penny. Emily an heiress was quite another thing from Emily penniless. Thomas Yarn had not mistaken his man.

He left town shortly after, and wrote a few very lover like letters. Then he went through the usual process of pretended jealousy, coldness and neglect; then writing her that as he knew he was not worthy of her, he must beg that their engagement might come to an end.

He had told the truth for once. He was not worthy of her.

But it took Emily some time to see that love's young dream can have an end. She went through the usual delusions; thought he still loved her, and that some enemy had done this thing. The leaf of music that fluttered off the piano in the evening breeze brought back the hour when he had gracefully stooped to pick it up for her; the flowers about the piazza still breathed of whispered vows; the moonlight seemed but to cast shadows which might be his. It was hard to accept life without him. Emily had never met pain before; it came with its usual intensity to the young and the strong. She sought to escape it, to believe in him; and she would have done so to the day of her death, had not a newspaper fallen into her hand with the news of his marriage—yes, so soon, too! Ah, Horace, you might have waited!

Trembling old Thomas looked on the surgical operation which he had performed; sadly he watched the pale cheek and dejected attitude as she sat, once again his silent companion in the old library. He would have given all the fortune he had not had, twice over to hear her laugh; but it was too late. Could he have foreseen this, he would not have frightened Horace Frazier away. But, before a year had passed, the healthy and prosperous young girl began to recover from her heart-break. The same temperment which induced her to throw "Thaddeus of Warsaw" half across the room, in her excitement at its rapid changing tone of joy and despair, came to her rescue. The unmitigated worthlessness of her late lover's character began to come to her, although she did not know the half. That knowledge sometimes is good medicine for a heart diseased Aunt Margaret, too, was as violently *desillusionee* as could be desired; but she never forgave Thomas Yarn, nor invited him to the edge of a chair, forevermore, in her cool parlor.

Before three years had passed Emily had replaced Horace Frazier by a far better man. Thomas Yarn had kept his secret, and had kept his Emily, as he believed safe. He crept to his library not often now, for his breath was getting short, his heart beat painfully; he was going down to the quiet resting place by the side of Mary, for which he had long prayed. Deborah began to go over to him now, with comfortable soups and encouraging wines. Excellent Deborah, misnamed Doolittle!

Happiness did not harden that good young heart, which had been a dear thing to Thomas Yarn. She never forgot him, but even on her marriage day sent over to see if he could come to the wedding; but, no, he was too feeble. Deborah said he would sit up at the window and see her go by.

So Emily, in her white robes, looked at the tavern window as she drove to the church, and kissed her white-gloved hand to the faded figure who watched her as she passed.

He had given Deborah a message for her, to be delivered when she came home from her wedding journey.

"Tell her, said he, "that she will find my gift in the second volume of Scott's 'Commentaries,' on the third shelf of the library."

"Just write that down Mr. Yarn, if you please; my memory ain't what it was," said Deborah.

Thomas Yarn wrote a neat hand. It was the only thing he did neatly. He wrote it, and added, "among the flowers."

And when the beautiful, proud, happy young bride came home, she went, with her hand in her husband's, to see the present. Aunt Margaret followed, saying, "Poor Mr. Yarn has saved a little money, I don't doubt, and he has given it all to you?"

There were tears in Emily's bright eyes. She did not follow Aunt Margaret's meaning. She was thinking of his lonely lot and of her own dear happiness.

She opened the book, and there, with some faded leaves lay the folded paper.

She and Miss Margaret read it together. They did not understand it until Emily's husband interpreted it for them.

They had been living for three years in Mr. Yarn's house on suffrage. He had been their host, knowing that at any moment he could turn them out if he choose.

He had not forgotten to add a will of his own, giving all his property once again to Emily—the property he had never touched.

"Where is he?" said Emily, wildly; "let me go to him and tell him what I think of him!"

"Oh, my dear, hain't you heard?" said Aunt Margaret. "He has been dead a fortnight; he died on your wedding day."

Gretchen's Silver.

"A tunic of red, and a gray plaid skirt! A tunic of red, and a gray plaid skirt!"

Even the tea-kettle, buzzing on the stove, lifted its cover in surprise, and for a moment was still; and the broken-nosed tea-pot puffed up new steam, almost bursting to know what could make the steady Gretchen von Tekle toss up her bonnet, and be in such a fluster!

"Granny, listen," she cried, as Granny entered from the lawn, "I have had luck to-day, and sold my laces to the mistress on the hill. See the silver, goody Granny; see the silver in my hand?"

"It is lead," replied the incredulous Granny, drawing her glasses from their copper case. "It is lead," she repeated, as she hitched them on her nose and tucked them under the ruffles of her cap.

"It is silver, Granny, dear; silver, every whit; and I ran, in my fright for it, all the way from the hill. 'For who knows,' said I, 'but a body is in the closet seeing the mistress making me rich, and will murder me at the cross-roads by the run or the ditch?'"

"I have seen the like of it many a time; but long ago, long ago." And Granny held it to the light, and chinked it on the table, and bent over, the better to hear it ring.

"Now for a tunic of red, and a gay new skirt. A tunic of red, and a gay new skirt. Granny, I am rich!"

"So? So?" nodded Granny, shaking the ruffles of her hat and stroking away the rumple in the white kerchief about her shoulders. "So? So?" and the larder door closed behind Granny's ruffles as she said: "The rent day come, and no money in the cupboard; the rent day gone, and no money in the cupboard; and the child would buy a frock."

Gretchen looked at the silver as it shone on the table; real silver, the earnings of her fingers. She saw the red tunic, trig and cut to her figure; the folds of the skirt that her fancy had pictured; but above all was the sight of Granny's ruffles shaking in displeasure. Dear, kind, worried Granny.

"What can be the matter? Poor Granny; dear Granny. She even is not glad, though she looks at my silver. Now I am thinking of it, I know. How could I forget it? The rent day has come and gone, and Granny has no money. A red tunic—how I want it—but Granny, poor Granny! A new skirt—how grand I would be in it—but poor Granny!" And she looked down at her petticoat of homespun, and the tears fell like rain on the stone floor of Granny's kitchen. There was a knock at the door, and men's feet were grinding on the sill, and men's voices were startling the birds building in the eaves; but Granny stood in the larder, gripping her glasses and trembling from head to foot. Gretchen had gone out. Granny thought she had gone to spend her silver for a tunic of red, and a gay plaid skirt. Granny was too stiff to answer the knock promptly, so the men opened the door and came in, and Gretchen came in behind them. Granny, peeping through the larder door-crack, stood there frowning.

"Your rent is due," said the man.

"Yes," replied Gretchen, dropping a courtesy.

"You have not paid the rent."

"No sir," said Gretchen.

"And you cannot pay it, I suppose, so we will levy."

"O, no, sir," said Gretchen, dropping a courtesy. "Granny has the money in good, sound silver; it is in the cupboard waiting for you."

And Gretchen turned the money out of the cup on to the kitchen table—a quarter's rent, sure enough. She had only spent a sixpense for some sweet stuff, instead of spending all for a dress. Granny's tears of gladness fell over her kerchief and copper spectacle case as she saw from her corner the money counted out, and the bill duly receipted.

Gretchen wove more lace, and the mistress on the hill found more silver to pay for it, and after a little while, by the time the autumn winds began to whistle, Gretchen's gay skirt and tunic of red, helped to make prettier the picture of a little girl in the cottage sewing lace.—*Christian at Work.*

LEFT HIS EVERY DAY HAT AT HOME.

A few miles out from Providence, last Wednesday an old gentleman boarded an outward-bound train, and after satisfying himself by numerous inquiries that he was all right, sat down on the front seat and began to read. He was was evidently trying to enact the experienced traveler, without having had experience enough to support his pretensions. That he was extremely hard of hearing, however, was more apparent. There was one of those nomadic musical geniuses aboard the train, who soon took up his position immediately behind him and struggled through his programme, from "Zip Coon" to "Casta Diva," on a violin none the more musical for the morning fog, a performance, by the way, of which the old man was happily unconscious. When he got through he pulled off his populous-looking hat and held it expectantly before Rusticus, who, failing to comprehend the situation, took it, and looking it over carefully, returned it with a negative shake of his head. The boy modestly explained, but his explanation, like his music, was wholly inaudible; so when he again presented it, the old gent said, mildly but firmly: "No, sonny, it is not mine; I left my every day hat at home." The boy slunk away, making some casual remark in his native "lingo."

PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL STATEMENTS.—The following is the Act of 1874, requiring the publication of annual settlements, showing the financial condition, respectively, of several townships and boroughs comprising the various counties in the state. Township and borough auditors who fail to comply with the requirements of this law are liable to the penalty prescribed in the act:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within the commonwealth shall meet annually on the first Monday of June, and oftener, if necessary, and shall audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the supervisors, road commissioners, school, borough and township treasurers, as may by law be referred to them.

SEC 2. That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to publish by posting handbills, either printed or written, in at least five public places within their respective townships and boroughs, an itemized annual settlement for their respective districts; said handbills to be posted within ten days after such settlement; and further, it shall be the duty of said auditors to file a copy of the same with the township clerk in their respective districts, and also with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, which shall be at all times subject to inspection by any citizen thereof.

Provided, That where any two of said offices shall be exercised by the same person, only one statement shall be required; *Also provided*, That nothing in this act shall be constructed to interfere with the present law which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors to be advertised in the daily and weekly newspapers published in the respective localities.

Sec. 3.—In case of neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act, the auditors so neglecting or refusing shall pay a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as debts of similar amounts are by law recoverable, by suit instituted in the name of the school district upon the complaint of any taxpaying citizens of the same, and the proceeds thereof to be paid into the school treasury of said district.

SEC. 4.—All acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

APPROVED.—The 24th day of April, A. D. 1874.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

JONATHAN CUSHING, of Bridgewater, Mass., who is now about 88 years old, boasts of having ridden to school in 1812 with Relief Jacobs, who afterwards became the wife of Sheriff Sumner and the mother of Charles Sumner. Miss Jacobs drove and he sat behind her on the saddle.

VIOLET.

One name I shall not forget—
Gentle name of Violet.

Many and strange the years have sped
She who bore that name is dead;

Dead—and resting by the sea,
Where she gave her vow to me.

Dead—and now the grasses wave,
And the dry leaves o'er her grave.

Rustle in the autum wind
Like these sad thoughts in my mind.

She was light, and soon forgot;
Loved me well, and loved me not.

Changeful as the April sky—
Kind or cruel, sad or shy;

Gray-eyed, winsome, rich and fair—
My youth's passion and despair.

Now, through storms of many years,
Now through tender mist of tears,

Looking backwards I can see,
She was always true to me.

Yet, with hidden tears that burn,
Cold we parted, wayward, stern;

Spoke that quiet farewell word—
That neither meant and neither heard;

Spoke and parted in our pain
Never more to meet again.

Sometimes, underneath the moon,
On rose-laden nights of June,

When white clouds float o'er the blue,
And the pale orb glimmers through,

And the honey-suckle throws
Her fragrant challenge to the rose,

And the liberal pine tree flings
Perfume on the midnight's wings—

Came with thrills of hope and fear,
Mystic sense that she was near;

Came the thought—through good and ill
She loves, and she remembers still.

But no word e'er came or went,
And when nine long years were spent,

Something in my bosom said—
Very softly—she is dead.

Now, at sombre autumn's eve,
Wandering where the woodlands grieve,

Or where wild winds whistle free
On the hills that front the sea,

Cruel thoughts of love and loss
Nail my spirit to the cross.

Friends have fallen, youth is gone,
Fields are brown and skies are wan;

One name I shall not forget—
Gentle name of Violet.

—*William Winter.*

Miscellaneous.

CENTENNIAL. CENTENNIAL.

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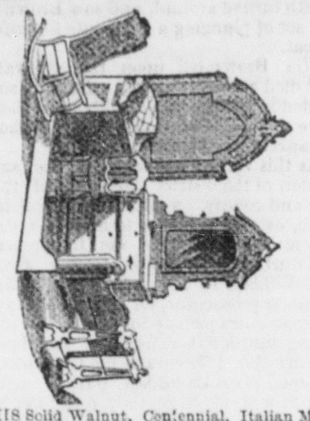

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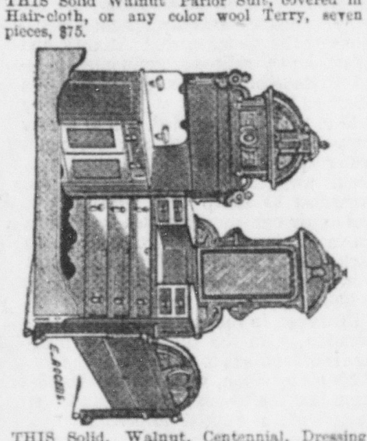

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WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. R. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabnet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Mammoth Clothing Store!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

Having in addition to his extensive Dry Goods Store, taken the room formerly occupied by Abram Sussman, fitted it up and filled it completely with THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING ever opened in Bellefonte, is now prepared to accommodate everybody, and to

Guarantee Bargains,

in the line of clothing—such as have never been offered in this section of the State. He has now in his store,

MEN'S SUITS—varying in price from	$6 to $40 00
BOY'S SUITS " " "	$4 to $18 00
OVER COATS—every grade	At cost
DRESS COATS—varying in price from	$6 to $15 00
PANTS " " "	$1 50 to $8 00
VESTS " " "	$2 to $6 00

and every description of GENTLEMEN'S BURNISHING GOODS.

TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.

Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the
Dress Goods Department,
in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the
FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS,
as well as
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
to-gether with a
FULL LINE OF CARPETS
of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit
THE TIMES
and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.
☞ Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.
vol7no7-1y Nos. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,

SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,

GROCERS

Next Door to the Post Office,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.

WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.

WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.

Breakfast Bacon,
Plain Meats,
Sugar Cured Shoulders,
Sugar Cured Ham,
Salt in Sacks and Barrels,
Floor Oil Cloth,
And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.

S. A. BREW & SON.

4-tf

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R.R

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" " Philadelphia		12. 55 p. m
" " Baltimore		1. 20 p. m
" " Harrisb'g		5.00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		8.35 p. m
" " Lock Haven		10.20 p. m
" " " Bellefonte		11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " Baltimore		11.55 p. m
" " Harrisburg		4.25 a. m
" " Williamsport		8.35 a. m
" " Lock Haven		9.45 a. m
" " Renovo		11.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie		7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada		7.40 a. m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a. m
" " " Harrisb'g		10.55 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		1.55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		3.15 p. m
" " " Renovo		4.30 p. m
" " " Bellefonte		4.28 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,		8.00 a. m
" " " Baltimore		8.30 a. m
" " " Harrisburg		1.25 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport		6.10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a m
" " " Williamsp't		7.55 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g		11.45 a. m
" " " Baltimore		6.15 p. m
" " " Philadelphia		3.35 p. m
" " " New York		6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m
" " " Renovo		9.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven		10.25 a m
" " " Williamsport		11.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.00 p m
" " " Philadelphia		6.20 p m
" " " New York		9.15 p. m
" " " Baltimore		6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11. 20 a. m
" " *Bellefonte		8.22 p. m
" " Renovo		8.25 p. m
" " Lock Haven		9.45 p. m
" " Williamsp't		10.50 p. m
" arr. at Harrisburg		2.25 a. m
" " Baltimore		7.35 a. m
" " Phila		6.45 a. m
" " New York		10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.55 a m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a m
" " " Philadelphia		7.35 a m
" " " New York		10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exp. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	*	8 50	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 57	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	9 46	7 01
Hannah	10	9 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 22
Martha	17	9 13	7 35
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 15
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 36
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	36	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10	A.M.	2 55 P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40		5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10		2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10	P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown P.	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's P.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek P.	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy P.	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

ISAIAH BLOOM has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for one hundred acres of land situated in Boggs twp., in the County of the Centre, bounded on the East by land in warrantee name of William Russel, on the South by John Scott, on the West by Frank McCoy and on the North by Michael Weiss. 23-3t*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
50-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-2-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T, TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	20 00	29 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank tabs, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine	$4.00	$3.25
Scribner's Monthly	4.00	3.25
St. Nicholas	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme	4.00	3.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.80
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.50	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	5.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	3.25
Harper's Bazar	4.00	3.25
Forney's Press	2.00	3.50
Toledo Weekly Blade	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

Sewing Machines Given Away.—Subscribe for The Bellefonte Republican, the Liveliest and Best Paper in Centre Co. A Sixty Dollar Machine of the Best Make in the World for 30 Names.

A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs. May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation, and thus help to increase its influence? *We will liberally reward those who work for us.* Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium? *A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.* Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help you. In the congregation 30 names can, with little difficulty, be secured. Send us the $60 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the *full vaue* of their subscriptions, *and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty dollar Sewing Machine.* How easily a club may be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society, or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at $2.00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year, and a most valuable present for some needy family. TRY IT, FRIENDS. DON'T WAIT! BEGIN THE WORK AT ONCE! Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be *perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.*

For the REPUBLICAN.

STATE SENATOR.

MR. EDITOR:—We cannot trust the editor of the *Democratic Watchman* to publish anything that will be for the good of our people, where it is not for his personal benefit, and have to come to you again, and ask of your generosity the privilege of being heard in our own interest.

P. G. Meek, not being content with the knowledge that by far the greater portion of the Democrats of Centre County and the whole district are opposed to him, has set himself, in his usual cunning and underhanded manner, to get the delegates of this county, in opposition to the wishes of the Democratic party. Relying on the well-known reluctance of Democrats to scratch their ticket, he imagines that his election will be sure, if he can by falsehood and chicanery secure the nomination for State Senator of this district.

Meek's calculations have usually been good in this respect, but this time he is making the one great mistake of his life, in counting on any such adherance to the ticket, if he is on it. We have not forgotten the way *Meek* sticks to the ticket. We remember the Lytle-Chambers letter, the bitter and uncalled for opposition to Judge Orvis, the attempted betrayal and defeat of the Hon. L. A. Mackey and the more recent foisting of his poor contemptible tool Alexander upon us.

We have said before, and we reiterate the assertion, that J. P. Gephart, Esq., is the choice, and the only choice, of the Democratic party in Centre county; he is the only man in this county to whom the party will give a united support, and furthermore, we believe he is the only man that the Democratic party stands the least chance of electing from this district to the State Senate this fall, because he is the only man on whom the party can or will unite.

We are well aware that P. G. Meek would much rather see a Republican elected than 'Squire Gephart, and we are not ignorant of the promises, persuasions and threats of his instruments to induce J. P. Gephart to refuse to be a candidate. These means have often served Meek in times past, but will not do so now. J. P. Gephart is too good a Democrat to be either scared or bought off from serving his party in any position they may desire him to fill, and that they desire to have him for their next Senator he cannot for a moment doubt.

'Squire Gephart is too well known, both in the county and district, to need any commendation from us. His honesty, faithfulness, intelligence and acquaintance with the wishes and wants of the district, as well as his adherance to true Democratic principles, are well known. Let rings and ringmasters stand aside, and let the people select the man of their choice for Senator, and the Democratic party will be represented in the next Senate by a Democrat; but if rings and ringmasters succeed in forcing on the Democratic party a man not of their choice, then we shall certainly be represented in the next Senate by a Republican, be the consequences what they may. Democrats will stand no nonsense this fall.

MORE ANON.

Millheim, June 30, '75.

WASHING DAY WITH OUR ANCESTORS.—Somebody writing of the habits of the people of the olden time, says that "Washing day, now a bugbear in every household, does not seem to have been much of an institution in the days of our great-great-grandmothers. Indeed, we are forced to the conclusion, mortifying as it is, that they were not very cleanly in their personal habits. Linen and cotton, materials that can be washed, were not popular in England two centuries and a half ago. Velvets, taffeta and rich silks were in the middle ages often worn by the wealthy without any underclothing whatever, while the domestics and people of the lower order wore coarse woolen, also without underclothing. The possession of a linen shirt, even with the highest nobles, was a matter of note, and it was but few wardrobes that contained them. Under the Tudors, nightgowns were worn, though they had not been before, but they were formed mostly of silk or velvet, so that no washing was required. Anne Boleyn's nightdress was made of black satin, bound with black taffeta, and edged with velvet of the same color. One of Queen Elizabeth's nightgowns was of black velvet, trimmed with silk lace and lined with fur, and in 1568 her majesty ordered George Bradyman to deliver "three score and six shymies, to furnish as a nightgown." In another warrant from her majesty in 1572 she orders the delivery of "twelve yards of purple velvet, frizzed on the back syde with white or russett silks," for a nightgown for herself, and also orders the delivery of fourteen yards of murry damask for the "making of a nyghtgown for the Erle of Leycester." Nightdresses for ladies were, at a later period, called nightveils, and in the reign of Queen Anne it became the fashion for them to be worn in the day-time on the streets, over the usual dress. A nice-looking over-dress they must have been, particularly if the ladies of Queen Anne's time were as restless sleepers as some of their descendants. If anything were needed to show that the "good old times" never existed, that the present is infinitely superior as a time to live in to the past, it would be that the reign of the washerwoman has succeeded that of the dyer and scourer. Cleanliness is said to be next to godliness, but we believe that it is the right hand of godliness, and that godliness seldom exists without its most important member."

For the REPUBLICAN.

OUR SCHOOL BOARD.

BELLEFONTE, July 2, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through your columns to notice some of the actions of our school officials.

The recent action of our School Board in its efforts to economize may have been justifiable, owing to the present depression of financial matters, but I deem it a stroke of unwise policy, and antagonistic to the public interest. The argument used to justify it, that it was done to relieve the poor man of the oppressive burden of taxation, is merely *ad captandum* and without foundation. The laboring class and mechanics of this town, who occupy rented tenements, pay but a very small percentage of the public taxes as compared with the property owners generally, while they are largely the beneficiaries of the public schools. Our public schools are, or should be, the nurseries of true American citizenship. And it is upon the intelligence and education of the masses, disseminated through the public schools, that we must greatly hope for the permanency of our free institutions and the stability and preservation of our republican form of government. These are propositions almost universally conceded, and hence need no argument for their support. If they then be true, how important that the public schools be kept up to a proper grade and standard, as well as a sufficient length of term each year so as to yield the greatest benefit and good to the individual patron and the public. An economy that limits the means and opportunities to improve and build up the citizenship of the country or community, is worse than foolish, and only tends to increase idleness and ignorance, and their natural sequence—crime and poverty, and an increased taxation for the support of the one and the punishment of the other. Better by far pay taxes for schools than pay taxes to support a strong police force, courts and prisons for the punishment of criminals and support of the poor. Just in proportion as you curtail or narrow the the avenues through which intelligence and culture are communicated to the masses, you widen the avenues that lead to degradation, crime and poverty. Hence an economy that withdraws public support from our public schools and closes them nearly half a year, compels a corresponding public support and increase of taxation for the punishment of crime and criminals and the maintenance and support of pauperism, and is necessarily unwise and short-sighted. I therefore think the action of our School Board in limiting our school term to seven months for this school year unwise as a matter of economy, and adverse to the interests of the public, as well as an unwarrantable abridgment of the rights and privileges of the laboring men and mechanics of our town. I also think that the action of the Board in its selection of a corps of teachers for the present year was in utter disregard of, and detrimental to, the public interests. The public schools, in order to perform fully their province with efficiency, should be exalted in standard continually, so as to keep pace with the modern growth and development of science and the improved facilities for the education of the public in accordance with the requirements of the times. Any action that tends to lower the grade or standard of the schools by the selection of inferior talent to govern or teach them, is highly censurable and wholly inconsistent with the grave duties and responsibilities devolving upon the directorship in its relation to the public. From the selection of teachers generally, made by the directors recently for the coming year, one would think they were wholly controlled by a species of despicable favoritism, or were equally as anxious to economize in the amount of talent and competency they proposed to appropriate to the benefit of the schools as they were to economize as to the amount of the public funds they should so appropriate. Teachers selected through favoritism or political chicanery, to the disregard of merit, inaugurates into the school system a species of demagoguery that merits the supreme contempt of every good citizen, and must necessarily so demoralize and lower the grade of our schools as to render them almost useless, and instead of being a public benefit, becomes not only a public burden but a curse. But I suppose the School Board felt itself bound to be consistent, and wanted to appropriate to itself the jewel of consistency, and having deteriorated the school term thought it must also deteriorate the grade of teachers. If there is any one position above another in which the position should seek the man instead of the man seeking the position, it is that of teacher. What good reason was there for the Board to reject such applications as those of Misses Morrison, Perkins and Swope and fill them with teachers much younger in years and experience? They had all been teachers in our schools before, and discharged their duties both competently and faithfully. Surely the action of Board could not have been prompted with a view to the public good, nor could it have been founded on merit alone, which should almost always govern in the selection of teachers. It may be, however, that they wanted a *change*. But it is not always best to be too "ready to kiss the lips of unacquainted change." Then what motive or what fairness was there in the action of the Board in degrading Miss McGinley one grade, who had risen to her position of assistant principal through regular gradation, by worth and merit, and superiorize her by Miss Woods, who is without experience, or test in our town schools. Let the School Board rise to explain. I have been prompted to discuss the recent action of the School Board because of the popular dissatisfaction and indignation expressed on the streets on account of its unjust action, and action in disregard of its great responsibilities.

BELLEFONTE, July 3, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—You will allow me a few words on an important question—our schools.

Our teachers are all elected,—Madam Rumor says to the disappointment and dissatisfaction of the community, and no less to the wronging some of our best and oldest teachers. Be that as it may, your writer has nothing to say thereon. But while reading the report of the proceedings of the Board, at its late meeting, I was struck by the following sentence: "The arrangement of teachers for the different grades was, by resolution, made subject to change at the end of every month."

This, sir, is a remarkable sentence. We see in it much that imperils the success of teacher and scholar alike, and would in this respectfully call public attention to a few thoughts.

1st. That a principal should be subjected to any such monthly interference is very far from complimentary to him. If our Board doubt the ability of the principal elect so much that they deem it necessary to place him and his economy on a probationary system, "trying" him thirty days at a time for seven months, and making him at the end of each of such periods subject to wishes and whims alike, then, let me ask, Have they not made a poor choice?

2nd. If in a town where, through good salary and good buildings, first-class teachers can be secured—if, in the face of all this, having displaced and discarded some of our most reliable instructors, the Board have elected persons such that, every four weeks, a probationary test must be applied, let me again ask, Is there not room to question the judgment of the directors?

3rd. While "change of pasture is good for sheep," it is not well to change the good bishop of a flock. True, they may not be changed The possibility of it by far overrides the probability. But, parents of Bellefonte, why should the minds of your children be made a winter's practicing field for uncertain directors and doubtfully selected teachers? Can we forget that minds are not marble blocks to be thrown aside when spoiled? Can we not learn that the vitality of life is childhood, and what is done then is done?

4th. Under this new departure of the Bellefonte School Board what incentive has the teacher to work? Denied that stimulus which the future, not the present, gives to a teacher, what is there left to impel a man or woman to give all his heart and mind and body to the development and culture of the minds entrusted to his care? Nothing, sir, nothing.

Then, in view of these truths, why should our children especially, and our teachers too, be placed on so unreasonable and, as far as I know, unprecedented ground?

Truly yours,

INQUIRER.

BELLEFONTE, July 10, 1875.

MR. EDITOR.—As the late action of our School Board in the selection of teachers for the ensuing term has created a subject for comment and criticism, I am constrained to ask you for space in your valuable paper, to enable me to express my views on what I conceive to be on the side of, and in sympathy with, the popular feeling.

There is no other institution in our great country that is being so carefully guarded by the people as that of our common school system, for the promotion and advancement of which the people tax themselves to their utmost capacity, which they pay most cheerfully. Directors are chosen with an eye to competency, and with the avowed understanding that they will act as *true* servants of the people; one of the most honorable callings that is bestowed on an American citizen, when faithfully carried out. Has this been the case in the late election? I fear not.

The dismissal of old teachers has been as sweeping as it was uncalled for, and unjust; in regard to which, I am happy to say, the following members of the Board, Messrs. Furst, Harris, Garbrick and Rankin, constitute a most honorable and enviable minority. When members of a school board allow themselves to become so blind to public welfare as to allow themselves to be induced to vote for teachers on account of the influence and importunities brought to bear by lobbyists, they cease to represent the matured views and interests of the people. I feel that we have a case in question. The very fact that a majority of the Board passed a resolution enjoining secrecy on its members, as to how each one voted, is most satisfactory proof that they were ashamed of their own acts—a resolution that the minority ought not to respect. It is an established rule in all professions, that tried and competent experience is far preferable to experiments. On the question of the employment of old teachers Mr. Wickersham, whose opinions are regarded as common law, says: "Preference should be given to last year's teachers, if successful and of sufficient acquirements. Not only is the risk of the failure of an untried teacher thus avoided, but much of the pupils' time saved, by enabling them to commence in their studies where they left off at the end of the former year."—School Laws, p. 63, d. 127. It is known and admitted by a majority of the Board that at least one of the old teachers, who failed to receive a majority of votes was "successful" and of "sufficient acquirments." Notwithstanding this admission there was not a majority, who possessed manhood enough to stimulate them to vote on unbiassed judgment. That this was the case is humiliating in the extreme, and an imposition on a confiding and now indignant people. This action of the Board will have a tendency to neutralize the usefulness of the teachers so elected, and will ultimately impair the value of our schools. In conclusion, their seems to be nothing left but for the people to rise in their majesty and compel obedience to their will, and when the time shall have come for another election, hurl the delinquents from power, discard pot-house politicians, elect those who are of sound judgment and progressive ideas. We can then rejoice that we live in a world that still moves.

VERITAS.

A WEALTHLY London merchant is reported as having said: "I always feel happy when I'm advertising, for then I know that waking or sleeping, I have a strong though silent orator working for me; one who never tires, never sleeps, never makes mistakes, and who is certain to enter the households from which, if at all, my trade must come."

BOARD OF TRADE.—A meeting of the merchants and business men of Bellefonte was held on Tuesday evening, June 21, in the Town Council room for the purpose of organizing a board of trade. Major Wm. F. Reynolds was elected president of the board, and Col. William Shortlidge, secretary. We have not been informed of the further organization and objects of the association, further than that it has for its object the mutual benefit and protection of its members.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In 1862 Congress made a large grant of the public lands in order to establish colleges in every State, in which agriculture and military tactics should be taught. The great majority of these have not been very successful, though a few, such as Cornell, have been so beyond all expectation. This is not so much because the great majority have been badly managed, as from the occurrence of what might be called favorable accidents in the course of those which have gone ahead. The Pennsylvania College was for a time among the least fortunate of them all. Once its advantages were so little appreciated that it was reported to have not more than an average of six students to each professor. During the past few years its prospects have been improving, till, as we find by last year's report, now before us, there are one hundred and forty-four between the nine divisions. This must be very satisfactory to President Calder, who has had a difficult task in the bringing up of the institution, and it will be gratifying to those who, while expressing dissatisfaction with the old condition of things, would of a choice have rather praised than blamed.

An interesting feature in this college is the number of premiums offered by individuals to the students for special excellences. Among them is an annual one by Mrs. Joseph Turner for the student who shall excel in household duties. This was taken last year by Miss. Anna M. Stackhouse, of Hammonton.

By the way, it is not generally known that girls, as well as boys, are admitted to the privileges of this college. The rights, however, do not appear to be equally distributed. By act of Congress military tactics are to be taught in these colleges, and we are told what words on infantry are used for study. But we do not find the name of a single lady among any of the officers, from commandant and quartermaster of the regiment down to third sergeant of companies. This is a partiality in favor of the male sex we would hardly expect in a college where equal rights pretendedly prevail, and we commend the matter to the attention of our excellent woman's rights fellow-citizens.—*Phila Press.*

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1875.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The natal day of our Independence has come and gone; the great American Eagle has screeched to the delight of Hail Columbia, who was happier than ever; Yankee Doodle clapped and crowed never so loudly; fire-crackers banged louder, rockets shot higher, powder burned brighter, lager flowed more freely, orators declaimed more eloquently, and such a Fourth has not been held within the recollection of my father's son.

The day here and all its observances—including the "glorious drunks" and shattered limbs—were intended as a prelude to the day one year hence, although I fear the prelude has had an unhappy effect. I will give but a single instance as showing how some one has blundered even in this little Jubilee. As I said before, the 4th here and its observances, were intended as a sort of foretaste of what is in store for us in 1876, consequently everything of a public character took place in Fairmont Park, near the Centennial Exhibition grounds, and began at sunrise by a national salute; at 8 A. M. military review; 9 A. M. religious services at the site of the Hebrew Statue of Religious Liberty; 10 A. M. concert of the pupils of the 60 Grammer Schools of our city, in the building intended for the exhibition of machinery; 11 A. M. ceremonies at the site of the Italian monument to Christopher Columbus; 12 M. breaking ground by Mayor Stokeley for the Agricultural Exhibition building; at 2 P. M. ceremonies at site of the the Catholic T. A. B. Centennial Fountain; 4 P. M. grand concert at Machinery Hall by the Musical Societies of the city; 5 P. M review of Schuylkill Navy; 6 P. M. balloon ascension and at 8:30 P. M. grand display of fireworks.

In order to get the 80,000 pupils of our public schools, as well as their parents, interested in the entertainment, the children were promised a buttonhole bouquet, a badge, medal, and refreshments. The badge was a piece of common paper, 3 inches square, with the number of their School painted on it; the medals were about the size of a 25 cent piece, were made of lead, and were an advertising dodge of an enterprising tradesman; the refreshments and the bouquets were only a ruse to get the youngsters there, and of course were not forthcoming. The little ones were started from home at 6 A. M., and kept there till noon without refreshments—because the *promise* of refreshments deterred them from taking any lunch with them—and only those who had money enough in their pockets to buy a glass of water, could enjoy the luxury of a drink.

If the anathemas of these pupils could be heard over the entire country, coupled with their complaints of the unfamous treatment they received, I believe it would have the effect to keep thousands upon thousands of people from coming here, fearing that they too might be similarly treated.

MURDER.

The recent farce convicting Mervine and Barclay—policemen—of manslaughter, for riddling the body of Geo. W. Alexander with bullets, killing him instantly—because they were intoxicated has had the effect of causing a most terrible wife murder.

Bessie Brown, the murdered woman, was the wife of Wm. Brown, lately conductor on the Philadelphia and Reading road; they were married about twenty months since; the marriage proving an unhappy one, they separated, Bessie making a living by means of a sewing machine. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Brown and a Mrs. Mary Smith went to Fairmount Park, and while they were returning, they were overtaken by Brown and a companion. Brown spoke to his wife, and Mrs. Smith passed on ahead. As she did so, Brown remarked to his wife—"I suppose you want money." "If I do I wont get it from you," said his wife. At that moment, Mrs. Smith turned around, and saw Brown in the act of plunging a knife into his wife's throat.

Mrs. Brown fell upon the sidewalk, and died almost instantly. Brown succeeded in getting away, although there were thousands of people within a short distance of the catastrophe.

As this verdict was taken at the suggestion of the district attorney of this city and county, a decent regard for truth, as well as justice to our late district attorney, compels me to observe that during the fifteen or twenty years Col. William B. Mann held the office of public prosecutor, he never did anything so outrageously infamous as excusing murder because the murderer was drunk. It occurs to me that when two men plant six bullets out of eight fired in a man's body, they could not be very drunk. Hereafter, it is only necessary for a murderer in this city to put in a plea of drunkenness to save his bacon when he deliberately and brutally murders his fellow citizen.

GENERAL.

Just what we overheated, wilted townspeople would do this torrid weather, were it not for our two summer resorts—Cape May and Atlantic City—would be difficult of solution. By the very excellent traveling accommodations of the Camden and Atlantic and West Jersey railroad companies, melted Philadelphians can go to the sea shore as late as 4:30 P. M., get there by 6:15 P. M., get solidified, eat a hearty supper of fish, oysters, and other salt water delicacies, sleep as sound as a rock, awaken with an appetite for breakfast as sharp as a wolfhound's, and enjoy our morning sea-bath like a canvas-back, and rejuvenated come back to the city only to fume and sweat between the hot brick walls all around us like a convict in a sweat-box.

However, in the midst of all our perspiration, with the thermometer making frantic efforts to crawl over the top of his glass prison, we have the consolation that the waves of old ocean tolerate no such mercurial impertinance as trying to reach 100 in the shade or sun either.

For this happy deliverance from the heat and dust, we thank Gen. Sewell, of the West Jersey and Mr. Zimmerman, of the Camden and Atlantic, and may their substance, as well as their shadows, grow in proportion to their just deserts.

Mrs. Annie Armstrong caught the fizz-bang fever, and on the fifth of July used coal oil to light her fire. The next day the *Ledger* obituary column said "she died after suffering great agony for several hours; aged 50 years. Gone, but not forgotten."

Our Chief Engineer of the Water Department complains that he is pumping but 11,000,000 gallons of water per day at the Fairmount Works, when he ought to be pumping 30,000,000, and he pleads with the public to use sparingly the limited supply furnished.

A statement has just been made public showing the average quantity of water used per day by each person in this city since 1820. At that time, the entire amount used per day, was 1,537,200 gallons, or 12 8-10 gallons for each person in the city. In 1850, it was 7,405,237 gallons, or 18.1 for each person. In 1874, we used 42,111,760 gallons of water for each day in the year, or 57 5-10 gallons for each man, woman and child in the city.

Jay Cooke & Co., the famous bankrupts, were again before the court during the week, pleading for a discharge from bankruptcy. Such discharge enables them to resume business, just as though they had never cheated anybody. Fortunately, Judge Cadwallader is in no hurry to make the discharge, and the plea was denied. Opposition to the discharge of three members of the firm, is made on the ground that they conveyed valuable properties to their wives out of funds drawn from the firm.

The two steamers of the American line which went eastward this week, took out 90,000 bushels of wheat, 1609 tierces lard, 168 mowers, 700 boxes sewing machines, 1000 boxes starch, etc., etc., of American products.

J. W. F.

LIST of Patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office to Pennsylvania Inventors, excepting Phila., for the week ending July 10, 1875. and each dated June 25, 1875,

Railway Rail Joints. W Haddock, Pittsburg.
Heat and Light Apparatus. F Hooton, Chester.
Machine for destroying Potato Bugs. T Job, Ryon twp.
Manufacture of Beams and Girders. A Kloman, Pittsburg.
Machine for corrugating Sheet Metal. W & O Scaife, Allegheny.
Machine for Cutting Soap. C Sieber, Harrisburg.
Shutters for grates. F S Bissell, Pittsburg.
Car Coupling. H Blackmore, Pittsburg.
Hoisting Machine. V Duhamel, Easton.
Saw Frames. W Hankin, Seeleyville.
Valve Gear. J Hutchison and J Govier, Pittsburg.
Machine for upsetting Metallic Bars and Rods, E Kaylor, Pittsburg.
Manufacture of Metal Tubing. W McNair, Allegheny.
Nut Lock. J Wright, Monocacy Station.
Organ Stop Knob. R Burdett, Erie.
Sad Iron. W Sanders, Lock Haven.
Soap. S Strum, Pittsburg.
Fifth Wheel. O Thompson, Whiteash.
Pumps. W Ayers, Easton.
Glass Annealing Ovens. T Atterbury, Pittsburg.
Warurobes. M Cowburn, Ruff's Dale.
Machine for Bending Horse Shoes. H Levy Millesburg.
Hydrocarbon Burner. J Neely, Petrolia.
Spark Arrester. W Stamp, Susquehanna Depot.
Lamps. J & T Atterbury, Pittsburg.
Drop Grates for Cooking Ranges. J Baum, Freeland.
Car Coupling. C Bowman, Hanover.
Rolling Mills. J Hahn, Pittsburg.
Link Machine. J Helm, Allegheny
Machine for Punching Boiler Plates. D Carroilly, D Rogers, and A Foster, Pittsburg.
Refining Oils. A Schmidt, Chicago.
Nut Lock. W Marthens, Pittsburg.
Photographic Dark Trunks. F Robbins, Oil City.
Means for Pumping Wells. A Nickerson and L. Streeter, Allegheny Township.
Electric Railway Signal. H Spang, Reading
Harvester. H Bridenthall, Latrobe.
Bale Ties. J Hardham, Allegheny.
Bed Fastening. G Suppert, Williamsport
Water Elevator. W Walter, Latrobe.

We have received from Palmer & Weber's Music House No. 206 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo., a very nice collection of their music. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country, they furnish all the latest music promptly, when ordered by mail. We feel confident from the specimens sent us that our patrons will not regret it, if they give them a trial. Address as above.

VARIETIES.

BY E. LINDLEY GRAY.

—General Dakin, of the American rifle team, weighs 280 pounds. Dakin just shoot though.

—A tramp printer was arrested in Portland, Me., recently, on suspicion, for hanging around a baker's shop. He was probably hunting after some "pi."

—Ten pounds and a half is what he weighs, and his name is Sartoris. Grant is his grandfather. The little joker came into existence at Long Branch, on the 11th inst., and looks like his pap.

—An old gentleman, who professes to know, says that a weak-eyed poodle is the dirtiest and most insignificant looking of the whole barking tribe. Cur-rect.

—A Hartford man undertook to draw a plug from a cider keg with his teeth, the other day. The plug came out, but now he's getting measured for a set of false teeth.

—Chicago boot-blacks are on a strike. One of them struck a newsboy over the head with a shoe brush the other day, and was seen very soon afterwards striking out for the jail.

—A Vermont farmer recently set a bantam pullet on a nest of turkey's eggs as an experiment. The experiment worked well enough, till the bantam slipped off the eggs one night, and killed herself.

—Beecher ought to feel pretty good. He has outridden his accusor in the great trial, been declared insane by a Pittsburg paper, and now he has had his salary raised. Three things he should be proud of.

—A Boston man celebrated the 4th by setting down on the lighted end of a slow-match. He wasn't very slow in getting up, though, and when he did one more pair of breeches were ready for the Kansas sufferers.

—Jacob Lyte, an Oregon man, has been trying to invent some new light to take the place of gas. He has made no less than four different experiments and as many failures. He had better try one more and then light out.

—A Rochester man became possessed of the idea the other day, that he could mesmerize a bull by gazing steadily into his eyes. He gazed and got boosted up onto a cow-shed. It must have been bully fun—for the bull.

—A western paper thinks the story about a New York man, who tried to chew up a torpedo in a mouthful of hash, at one of the hotels there the other day, and blew out one his teeth, is too thin. We should think it was tooth out.

—Some French genious has recently invented a superior quality of toughened window glass, which, it is said, will stand as much of rap as a pine board. And now, what we want to know, is, what will the coming boy do for amusement?

—An old tar in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, called "Lump" by his comrades, on account of his chuncky proportions, is said to weigh two hundred and eighty pounds, and yet he is as nimble as a cat. That's the biggest lump of tar we ever heard of.

—John Lager, of Boston, went into a saloon the other day, drank freely of the German beverage, and then went home and kicked his wife down cellar, for which little amusement he was fined $40 and lodged in jail for thirty days. We hope John will beer better man after this.

—A Boston boot-black, fond of mischief, slipped a bunch of lighted firecrackers into the coat-tail pocket of an old gentleman walking up Washington street, on fourth of July. There was heaps of fun, bits of coat-tail flying in all directions, and a wonderful display of fire works for about a second, that would have filled a Chinaman with envy, and then up came a big chap with brass buttons and blue uniform, and ran his fingers down behind master boot-black's collar, and now,

Behind the prison bars he stays,
Chalked down for thirty days;
On the cold, hard floor he sits and wails,
'Midst visions of crackers and tattered coat tails!

—Some Spring street urchins thought they would have some grand sport by placing a lighted cannon fire cracker beneath the chair of a rural looking chap, who was setting in front of the Brockerhoff House, reading a newspaper, on fourth of July evening. The cracker was lighted and thrust beneath the chair, where it went off with a terrific explosion. But did the man from the country jump fifteen feet into the air and yell murder? Did he spring from his chair as if stung by a wasp, and stand shaking from head to foot, like a leaf blown by the autumn winds, and his hair standing upon end? Did he keel over backwards in his chair, limp and lifeless, like a soaked dish-rag, and gasp for mercy? No! He simply reached into his vest pocket, took a tooth-pick therefrom, leaned back in his chair and began to pick his teeth, and became deeply absorbed in an article on sheep raising, while four youthful faces, with great disappointment, anger, and mortification depicted thereon, skulked round the corner to hunt up new fields of operations.

A VOICE FROM SWEDEN. — American Chemists and their Production appreciated by the Professors at the celebrated Universities in Sweden. — Mr. Sachs, Sir: At your request, I have tested Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, in my practice at the Serafimer Hotel, and can say that it will restore gray hair to its original color. It is entirely harmless, and is a valuable remedy to use in such cases.

P. H. MALMSTEN,
Prof. of Chemistry and Medicine.
Stockholm, July 6, 1868.

From the highest medical authority in Sweden.—As I have had occasion to see several persons who, for some time, have used Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and know that it has restored the original color of the hair, as well as being efficient in removing the itching and dandruff that accompanies the falling off of the hair, I consider it my duty to acknowledge the same to Mr. Sachs. VINCENT LUNDBERG,
Physician-in-chief of the King, and Preserver of his Life.
Stockholm, July 7, 1868.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes of muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you Do you want good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular. 25-4t.

Many persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, &c. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of Parsons' Purgative Pills.

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, internally and externally.

If you want to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and store No. 259 North Ninth st., Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

Nervous Debility. Nervous Debility

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

259 Tape Worm Alive. 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed patients must come on, but for all other worms your druggist can procure it. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular. 27-4t

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicine, which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonic Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. 22-4t

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 14, 1875.

Trade moves along slowly. The last fortnight seems to have been a general national holiday. Business was almost entirely suspended on the third and fifth, and several other days have been devoted to Sunday School picnics, etc. It seems to be a characteristic of business men, or is becoming so, that when business will not demand their attention, they occupy their time in amusements or pleasure seeking.

WHEAT.—The offerings of wheat have been light since our last report, owing somewhat to our farmers being engaged in hay making, who are now in the midst of harvesting this year's crop of wheat. There is considerable wheat in first hands yet, which has been held for higher prices; but the prospects for this year's crop are so good that higher prices are out of the question, unless some unforeseen change takes place, which is hardly likely. The crop of wheat in the Bald Eagle valley is exceedingly good. In Nittany and Half Moon valleys it never promised better, while in some parts of Pennsvalley we hear some complaints of an irregular crop. On the whole we learn the crop of Centre county will supply the mills and leave a portion for export. The manufacturing of wheat is beginning to attract the attention of business men who have not heretofore been in the business, and we hear of another mill in contemplation on Logan's Branch, in addition to which there are two mills now being built in Milesburg which will be ready for operation before the ensuing winter sets in. Consumers are already looking out for cheaper ware house facilities, and sellers have the same object in view. On the whole, the prospects for a good wheat market in our town are on the increase, and we bespeak a fair demand for the coming crop at full prices.

CORN.—Corn is being offered in small lots and prices are said to be irregular. Some sellers claim to have sold at five cents above our quotations. However this may be, buyers are not willing to name a higher figure as the *regular* price.

RYE.—No transactions in rye.

OATS.—In oats there is nothing doing and the prospects of the coming crop are not flattering at this writing.

HAY.—There have been several loads of new hay brought into town, but prices have not been made public; at least we have not been able get hold of qnotable figures, as it is most generally sold by the load or by weight, according to its dryness.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 10
Red wheat	1 10
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	70
Oats	60
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	12½ & 13
Sides	11
Lard per lb	18
Eggs per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel	75
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½
Cod Fish, whole	6
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	50 to 75

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	22½	22¾
" 5-20, c. '62, M. and N	17	17¼
" " " '64, " "	18¾	18¾
" " " '65, " "	20½	21¼
" " " '65, J. and J	19¾	20¼
" " " '67, " "	21¾	21¾
" " " '68, " "	21	21¼
" 10-40, coupon	18¾	19
" Pacific 6's cy	23¾	22¾
New 6's, Reg. 1881	17	17¾
" " c. 1881	18	18¾
Gold	15¾	15¾
Silver	109	111
Pennsylvania	59¾	59¾
Reading	55¾	55¾
Philadelphia & Erie	20¾	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	59½	59¾
" Valley, Ex. Div	61¾	61¾
United R. R. of N. J	120¾	120
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Northern Central	50	50
Central Transportation	44¾	44¾
Nesquehoning	6	6¾
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '80	104	104¾

Dauchy & Co.,

PUBLIC REPORT
OF
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor, when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicine; but having heard the Vegetine spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has become blind from effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable results, was induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. H. Hodge, Police Officer, Station 6,
Boston, Mass., May 9, 1875.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the Vegetine has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant,
BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among many cures your medicine has effected in this place.
B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of Vegetine in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know Vegetine to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take Vegetine; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully,
L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures consumption, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1869.

MR. STEVENS,:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

26-1m

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Legalized by the Legislature. Draws on the 15th and 30th of each month. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5. 1 chance in 5. $200,000 in cash prizes. Capital Prize $50,000. Agents wanted. Particulars. Address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming. 26-12t

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The highest market price paid for

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CORN,

OATS, &c

6-29-1y

Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of Dr. A. A. Henderson, late of U. S. Navy, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice. W. P. WILSON,
21-6t Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTICE

Allison Haupt, administrator of, &c., of Samuel Haupt, deceased, vs. Isaac Haupt. Allison Haupt, Plff., vs. Isaac Haupt, Deft.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County—In equity—No 224, Aug. T., 1871, and No. 268, Aug. T., 1871.

The undersigned, a master appointed by the Court above named, to consider the testimony already taken by the former, to take additional testimony and frame decrees in the above cases will meet the parties interested for the purpose of taking additional testimony, at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 8th day of July, A. D., 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
24-3t D. S. KELLER,
Master.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of Daniel Rishel deceased. The auditor appointed by the Court to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of the administrator of said decedent, will met the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Wednesday, the 11th day of August, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.
A. O. FURST,
25-3t Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of Jacob V. Thomas, bankrupt.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of said Court, made on the 28th day of June, 1875, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on the 31st day of July, 1875, all the accounts and debts due to said bankrupt at the time of his adjudication as a bankrupt. A schedule of said accounts may be seen at the office of Alexander & Bower. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms cash.
C. T. ALEXANDER,
27-3t Assignee of J. V. Thomas, bankrupt.

[redacted]

BEAUTIFUL NEW SONG.

"No Friendly Voice to Greet Me," by H. P. DANKS. Sent post-paid for 35 cents. Order our catalogue for 1875. WM. H. BONER & CO., Music Publishers, 1102 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa. 27-12w

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INSURANCE AGENCY.

IRWIN'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

S. M. IRWIN, late Justice of the Peace. | S. M. IRWIN & SON, | JOHN J. IRWIN, Attorney at Law.

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Legal Notices.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

SCHOOL REPORT.

DR.—June 17, 1875.

Amount of dup. for 1875	$293 79	
Unsented lands tax rec'd to date	681 03	
State appropriation for 1874	109 50	$1084 32
CR.—June 17, 1875.		
Amt orders paid teachers	$945 00	
Amt paid for repairing and cleaning houses, &c	16 22	
Amt paid for fuel and contingencies	22 25	
Exonerations	10 00	
Balance due Treas. last year	50 37	
Per centage for collecting and to Treasurer	25 72	
Bal in Treas., June 7, 1875	315 93	$1084 32

SUPERVISORS' ACCOUNTS.

Levi Quick, Supt. East end Burnside twp.

DR.—June 12, 1875.

Amount of duplicate	$143 31	
Cash per order on Treas	20 00	
Amt tax paid by Supervisor	10 38	
Order on Treasurer	19 62	$203 31
CR.—June 12, 1875.		
Amount taxes not worked out charged on new duplicate	$ 25 74	
Amt of duplicate worked out	117 57	
30 days work by Supervisor on roads	60 00	$203 31

Jacob Walker, Supervisor West End.

DR.—June 12, 1875.

Amount of duplicate	$122 81	
Order on Treasurer	15 00	
" "	25 00	
" "	23 38	
Taxes paid per self	3 03	$209 22
CR.—June 12, 1875.		
Exonerations	2 50	
Tax not worked out transferred to new duplicate	3 45	
Amt duplicate worked out	126 83	
Work of Supervisor and teams	62 65	
Cash for steeling hammer	50	
Cash paid out for overwork on road	13 29	$209 22

BERNHART VIEHDERFER, Treasurer of Burnside twp.

DR.—June 12, 1875.

Bal in Treas last settlement road tax	$14 63	
Cash from unseated lands, road tax	583 99	
Bal in Treas of Poor tax	71 14	$704 57
CR.—June 12, 1875.		
Order of Levi Quick on Treas June 8, 1874	$59 10	
Order of Jacob Walker, Aug 20, 1874	15 00	
Order of Jacob Walker, Nov 19, 1874	25 00	
Order of Levi Quick, Dec 17 74	30 00	
Cash paid for 2 stone hammers for twp	3 00	
Order of Levi Quick June 12, 1875	19 62	
Order of Jacob Walker, June 12, 1875	33 38	
Order of B Viehderfer for overwork on roads	1 21	
Per centage on $186.31 at 2 per cent	3 72	
Cash paid Jacob Craft per order, Poor money	5 00	
Bal in Treas for road purposes	443 40	
" " for Poor money	66 14	$704 57

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Burnside township, do certify that the above is a true statement of the accounts of said township.

M. STEWART, } Auditors.
J. B. NEWCOMER, }
Burnside twp., June 12, 1875. 25-3t

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—The undersigned, assignees of Schad, Siegwarth & Co., will sell at public sale at the Bellefonte Glass Works in Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna., Wednesday, June 30, 1875, 2377 boxes of 50 lt. A 1 City Brand of Window Glass, single and double strength, of all the standered sizes from 6x8 to 32x54.

Fifty well-tempered German clay pots, 11 flattening stones, German clay, raw and burnt, fireman's tools, together with all the personal property of the assignors', firm, consisting of all the material and tools used about a first-class glass manufactory. Also horse and cart. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, when terms will be made known.

ADAM HOY,
A. G. CURTIN, jr.,
25-2t. Asrignees, &c.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Griffith Lytle, sr., deceased, late of Harris twp., having been granted to John Lytle and James Lytle, all persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LYTLE,
JOHN LYTLE,
25-6t Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, at April term, 1875, to distribute the money arising out of the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Weidensaul, by the Sheriff of Centre county, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place all parties interested are requested to be present. R. M. MAGEE,
25-4t Auditor.

DR. T. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between Wood and Market Streets, Pittsburgh, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain. Delicate disease, liver complaint, palpitation of the heart, strictures, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, general debility and nervousness yield readily to his treatment. All letters containing a fee or postage stamp promptly answered. 26-4t

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v5n46-1y.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Receipts and expenditures of Snow Shoe School District, Centre county, Pa., for the year ending June 7, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Am't Tax Duplicate School purposes		$6 68,33
Deduct exonerations	$42.92	
Outstanding tax	169.95	212,87
Total Tax Receipts		$456.06
Cash from former Treas		72,91
State appropiation		216,24
Received on last year's duplicate		132,70
Unseated land tax		880,24
From other sources (Insurance, &c)		585,00
		$2279,55

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers salaries	969.29	
Furniture and apparatus	104.79	
Fuel	22.50	
Salary of Secretary	30.00	
" of Treasurer & Collector	46.50	
Miscellaneous expenses	22.00	$1195,99
Balance in Treasury		$1,082,56
Estimated value of School property		1,600,00
Balance in favor of district		$2,682,56

J. H. BROWN, President.
J. H. CRISSMAN, Secretary. 25-3t

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

Hon. A. E. Kimsey, at a recent meeting, at Plainfield, Vt., gave the following rules for the care and management of sheep:

1. Never starve a sheep, especially in summer.

2. Do not feed much grain if you have good hay, but at all events never let your sheep grow poor.

3. Many farmers lose by letting their sheep live as long in autumn without feeding as possible, consequently, if they are in good condition in October, and lose flesh and are made to gain again, there will be a tender place in the wool.

4. Have your lambs come in March, if coarse wool; in May, if fine.

5. Shear your sheep if possible, before the 20th of May.

6. Keep your sheep from all cold storms at all times of the year, and be as careful of them as of your horse. Many sheep perish by showers after shearing, even in July; so I say shear at a time of year that they can be housed for a week after shearing; and in storms in autumn, if sheep are exposed, it takes a long time to dry the wool, and the sheep are consequently uncomfortable for a long time, colds and consumption are the result.

7. Raise the standard of your flock; weigh every fleece at shearing; number the sheep and note the weight of fleece, and then sell or kill your poorest sheep, as like produces like, and your average will soon go from four to seven pounds.

But little need be said about raising lambs; only take care of them, and be sure especially to know whether the lamb is able to draw the milk. Many lambs, especially when at pasture, perish when they otherwise might live, because not able to start the milk. This is one great objection to having lambs come at pasture, as they do not receive the attention they ought.

Much more might be said with regard to general management in feeding, salting, curing diseases, castrating and docking lambs, but I think I have said enough, and if any hints that I have suggested will prove of any use to my brother farmers, I feel that I shall be amply repaid.

"Fleas have other fleas to bite 'em and so on *ad infinitum*." Dr. Holmes, when he wrote these lines, may have been thinking of the little reddish bug called the Tachiner fly who has lately mustered in full ranks in Kansas and evidently means business. He goes, or rather she goes about armed with a concealed auger, selects a good fat grasshopper for step-mother to her offspring "discoorses him civil" and, while he is off his guard, quickly bores a convenient hole in the plumpest locality, deposits an egg, and departs for "verdant fields and pastures new," leaving her embarrassed victim to become a prey to new surprises in the course of a few days. Those who have studied the physiognomy of the grasshopper after this surgical operation say that his face soon assumes a puzzled look, that he becomes reflective and absent-minded, that this expression is afterwards exchanged for one of anxiety which ripens into distress as the lodger becomes more active and hungry; but 'tis no use; the demoralized hoppergrass can't dislodge his tenant or jump clear from the pangs of remorse and so, after thrashing around notifying the Board of Health, and all that sort of thing, he surrenders to manifest destiny, makes his will, climbs a twig, braces his legs, sets his teeth, and expires in a fit of worm colic. Then "the worm which dieth not," finding that his provisions are growing stale, and getting tired of a secluded life saws a neat trap door in the abdomen of his landlord, disguises himself in a new suit of clothes, and goes out into society as a lively, attractive and benevolent Tachiner fly. The grasshopper votes her a *bore*, but that's just what the farmer says of the grasshopper, so the equilibrium is preserved. The next thing in order for the Grangers is to meet and pass complimentary resolutions and also call Mrs. Tachiner's attention to the superior inducements to be found in good fat Colorado potato bugs. The Tachiner is no new institution, however. We have often seen the lifeless form of a corpulent locust clinging to a stalk and, upon examination, found it neatly scooped out by some internal marauder.

Tramps.

The pest of the farmer and the dread of the farmer's wife is the tramp. Persistent, insolent, and impudent, he comes unbidden and demands a meal at unseasonable hours at the kitchen door, or helps himself to a bed in the hay mow, where he smokes his pipe and throws the still enkindled embers upon the barn floor. The unsavory odor of the tramp remains upon the fodder, and the horse or the cow refuses to make a morning meal upon that which has rested his lazy, idle carcass. The barn consumed at dead of night through his carelessness or malignity, lights him to another resting place, from which he emerges to demand a breakfast at the farm-house, and this refused, leads him to curse and threaten. What shall be done with the crowd of idle vagrants which swarm through the country places, is a question which needs to be solved. They have become an infliction. Show them the wood pile and offer them a meal for an hour's work, or a dollar for a day's labor, and they refuse with scorn. One departing to-day is succeeded by another to-morrow, and the nuisance to farmers within easy reach of large cities or towns, has become intolerable. Robberies and murders are committed by these wretched vagrants, and petty thefts are very frequent. A remedy is in order. What it may best be is difficult to suggest.

A state law to compel every township or county to arrest vagrants and compel them to labor, under equitable conditions, on a public farm, with other paupers, might meet the case. It has been suggested that any town can inaugurate a plan by enacting and enforcing a regulation to this effect: Fix the penalty for begging (that is, professional begging) at ten days' labor on the highways for each offence; there is no danger of a failing demand for that sort of labor for the next fifty years. Give to every citizen the power to make arrests in cases of vagrancy; and for every ten days' labor by the party so arrested, credit the party making the arrest with five days toward the working out of his road tax. For his labor give the tramp decent board and lodging, and from ten to fifty cents per day as wages, according to his efficiency. Let such a law be rigorously executed, and in a little while we should have better roads and fewer tramps. Under some circumstances something like this might serve to abate the nuisance, but until some provision to meet the case effectively is found and adopted, let every farmer order every tramp imperatively off his premises, lock up his barns, stables and outhouses, chain up his watch dog at night lest it go sheep hunting instead of guarding the homestead, and last, but not least, keep his buildings insured. It is submission to the infliction that supports and makes it permanent. With active and general opposition it will cease.—New York *Times*.

THE farmer should sow his Ps, keep his Us warm, hive his Bs, kill off the Js, remember what he Cs, take care of the Vs, pay all he Os, not get hay seed in his Is, teach his wife not to Ts, and take his Es.

FARMERS, mechanics, merchants, men to every pursuit, will always remain poor as long a they allow others to do their thinking.

Bible Words about Temperance.

To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them.—Isa. 8:20.

What saith the Scripture?—Rom. 4:8.

Now, therefore, beware, I pray thee, and drink not wine nor strong drink.—Judges 13:4.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.—Prov. 20:5.

He that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich. * * For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.—Prov. 21:17 and 23:21.

Be not among wine-bibbers; among riotous eaters of the flesh.—Prov. 23:20.

Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.—Prov. 23:29, 30.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.—Prov. 23:31, 32.

Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them.—Isa. 5:11.

Daniel proposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank.—Dan. 1:8.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. 2:15.

He shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink.—Luke 1:15.

It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.—Rom. 14:21.

We should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world.—Titus 2:12.

And beside this, giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowldge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity. For if these things be in you, and abound, they make *you that ye shall* neither *be* barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.—2 Pet. 1:5-8.

Thus saith the Lord. To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.—Heb. 3:15.

Now therefore hearken thou unto the voice of the words of the Lord.—1 Sam. 15:1.

The Little Culprit.

School had begun. The boys and girls were in their places, and the master was hearing them spell; when all at once there was a soft, low knock at the door.

'Come in!' said the master; and a little, cleanly dressed girl, about six years old, stood upon the threshold, with down cast eyes.

She held out before her, as if trying to hide behind it, a satchel, so large that it seemed hard to decide whether the child had brought it, or it had brought the child; and the drops on her cheeks showed how she had been running.

'Why, Katie!' cried the schoolmaster 'why do you come so late? Come here to me, little culprit. It is the first time you have been late. What does it mean?'

Little Katie slowly approached him, while her chubby face grew scarlet. 'I—I had to pick berries,' she faltered, biting her berry-stained lips.

'O, Katie!' said the master, raising his forefinger, 'that is very strange. You had to? Who then, told you to?'

Katie still looked down, and her face grew redder still.

'Look me in the face, my child,' said the master, gavely. 'Are you telling me the truth?'

Katie tried to raise her brown roguish eyes to his face; but ah, the consciousness of guilt weighed down her eyelids like lead. She could not look at her teacher; she only shook her curly head.

'Katie,' said the master, kindly, 'you were not sent to pick berries; you ran into the woods to pick them for yourself. Perhaps this is your first falsehood, as it is the first time you have been late at school. Pray God that it may be your last.'

'Oh, oh!' broke forth the little culprit, 'the neighbor's boy, Fritz, took me with him, and the berries tasted so good that I staid too long.'

The other children laughed, but a motion of the master's hand restored silence and, turning to Ka[redacted]

never to say again what is not true?'

'Oh, yes, I will try—I will try never to do it again,' was the contrite answer.

FALSE friends are like our shadow, keeping close to us while we walk in the sunshine, but leaving us the instant we cross into the shade.

Better Than Gold.

We often hear little boys telling of the wonders they will do when they grow to be men. They are looking and longing for the time when they will be large enough to carry a cane and wear a tall hat; and not one of them will say he expects to be a poor man; but every one expects to be rich. Now money is very good in its place; but let me tell you, little boys, what is a great deal better than money, and what you may be earning all the time you are waiting to grow large enough to earn a fortune. The Bible says, "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver or gold." A good name does not mean a name for being the richest man in town, or for owning the largest house. A good name is a name for doing good deeds; a name for wearing a pleasant face and carrying a cheerful heart; and for always doing right, no matter where we may be.

"I SHALL soon die, Cuffy—I must soon set out upon a long journey," said a sick man to his negro servant. "Berry well," said Cuffy; "I guess massa hab good going, 'cause it be all the way down hill."

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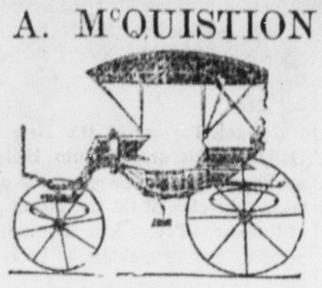

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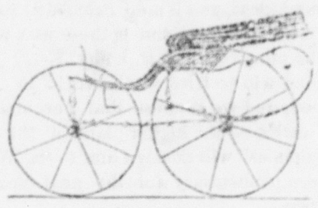
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

J. P. BULLOCK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having been burnt out by the late fire in Milesburg, we have decided to remove to Bellefonte, and are now occupying the Pattern Shop of the

OLD FOUNDRY,

NEAR REYNOLDS' MILL.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no6-tf

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CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,

Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf Bellefonte Centre o., Pa.

Philadelphia Advertisements

STAIR BUILDER. JOHN E. YEAGER, 318-20-22 & 24 North 20th St., Phila. Hand Railing of every description, Baluster and Newell Posts made to order at lowest prices. 15-12w

FINE BOOTS & SHOES For Gentlemen and Boys, also Riding Leggins at JACOB ZAUN & SON, 905 Arch St., Phila. 15-12w

IRON FENCES. The New Iron Nailed to Iron. The Best Iron Fence in the World, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for Circular to WICKERSHAM & BRO., 1003 Ridge Ave. Phila. 15-12w

WATCHES & JEWELRY. At the old established Stand of MOORE & BRO. 1031 Market Street, Philadelphia. 15-12w.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

---

WEST STREET HOTEL.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West St.,
NEW YORK.

A Temperance House,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day, CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meats and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the City.

6-28-1y B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

---

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH ST., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. 5-29-1y

POWERS'

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description kept in Centre County, and selling at

PANIC PRICES.

FINE AND HEAVY SHOES FOR LADIES.

FINE & HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

either in quality or prices. Call and examine our new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. vol7nos-6m

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CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION.

Life and Labors of LIVINGSTONE,

(Including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the new, complete work. Hence IT SELLS; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. 805 pages, 100 rare Illustrations, only $3.00. Agents wanted. Send for TERMS and POSITIVE proof. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. 37-4t

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Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE,

Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

24-3m

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works,

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office, 72 William Street New York.

24-3m

A FORTUNE IN $1.

The Wyoming Lottery draws on the 15th and 30th of each month, and $200,000 in Cash Gifts are in full, and no deductions. Capital Gift.

$50,000; Second Gift, $25,000; Third, $20,000; Fourth, $10,000; Fifth, $8,000; Sixth, $5,000; besides 70,679 smaller gifts.

The Fifth Extraordinary will positively draw on July 28, 1875. Capital Gift, $100,000; Second, $50,000; Third, $25,000; Fourth, $20,000; 51,021 smaller gifts, the whole amounting to $350,000, which is paid to ticket holders at each drawing. This Institution is Chartered by the Legislature, and each drawing is supervised by the legal authorities. An official list of drawn numbers sent by mail to ticket holders as soon as published. Tickets for either are $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Agents wanted: Illustrated *Times* sent free to everybody, containing full particulars. Tickets sold up to the hour of drawing. Address,

ALLEN & CO.,
79 Nassau St., New York.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

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THE BEST

PRAIRIE LANDS

IN

IOWA AND NEBRASKA,

FOR SALE BY

The Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD CO.,

On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine Farming and Stock Raising. The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; Taxes low and EDUCATION Free. No payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

HALF FARE to families of purchase, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

TWENTY PER CENT. premium for cultivation.

LARGE DISCOUNT for Cash within one, two and three years.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS LONG BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL BECOMES DUE.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

☞ For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa lands,
or Lincoln Neb., for Nebraska lands.
or CHAS. S. MOCKS,
Lewistown, Pa. 21-3m

Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received.

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver " (Grand Piano)		1858
" Prize " Crystal Palace World Fair N Y		53
" Gold " American Inst., N. Y		1848
" Prize " Maryland Inst., Baltimore		1848
" Silver " Franklin Inst., Phila.		1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut St., Phila.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE **SUITS** MADE TO ORDER AT LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of *For* eign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line o

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. 1 FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, underclothing for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-5-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

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WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen. Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

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ERRORS OF YOUTH.

DR. BELLS SPECIFIC REMEDIES have stood the test of thirty years, and are still unequaled for their great efficacy in curing all diseases of the Urino-Genetal system arising from youthful indiscretion or imprudent habits.

YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE are alike benefitted by them, and a cure may confidently be expected in all cases of Nervous Debility and Depression, Gravelly Deposits, Pains and Irritations, Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Discharges, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, conditions arising from one and the same cause.

These remedies can be used without detection, as they never nauseate the stomach, or interfere with diet, or business pursuits.

Trial boxes, properly secured from observation, will be sent by mail, on receipt of One Dollar—pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of stamp. Address,

47-3m JOHN LAMB, P. O. Box 3385, N. Y.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

3RD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets on second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The best teas to be found in the city at Sechler's.

——We'll have no vacation week in our line now till Christmas.

——The best store in the city of Bellefonte is Sechler's, if you don't believe it go and see.

——Duncan, Hale & Co. have constructed a new siding from their flouring mills, connecting with the Snow Shoe railroad.

——The Bush House is filling up rapidly with summer visitors, and the indications point to a more generous patronage than the house has had before.

——The Hughesville *Enterprise*, R. A. Kinsloe, editor, has become a Democratic sheet, probably because it expects to be maintained by that party. Kinsloe has always pretended to be a Republican heretofore.

——The board of school directors had a meeting yesterday at which was considered the changing of text books. We do not know what conclusion was arrived at but are informed that a partial change will be made.

——An effort is being made to organize a "finance club" in this place. The object proposed is a full and free discussion of the financial condition of our country, and the remedy or remedies therefor if any. A good idea.

——The *Amateur Garden* is a new paper published in Lock Haven by the "Amateur Garden Company." It is a pleasant little four page monthly and will be an interesting and profitable assistant to all who grow garden "sase."

Found.—Between Boiling Spring and the old Valentine furnace, a shawl; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Inquire of Jacob Fishburn, two miles from Bellefonte, on the old road leading to Boalsburg. 27-3t*

——Last week we had no paper and our out of town readers may wonder how the 4th, was celebrated in Bellefonte. We had nothing of importance except a good many drunks and a few fights; altogether a very pleasant, and interesting time.

——In one school district, we are informed by a sufferer, they have not paid their teachers for a single day of four month's teaching last winter. If they don't soon come to time, we will expose those directors by publishing their names in these columns.

——The Lock Haven visitors to the Tyrone celebration on the 5th were disgusted with the latter people's way of entertaining visitors. In the parade, the Tyrone municipal body rode in carriages, while the City Council of Lock Haven were compelled to walk.

Corner Stone Laying.—The corner stone of the new M. E. Church of this place will be laid with the appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, July 17, at six o'clock P. M. The pastor, Rev. G. W. Miller, will be assisted by Rev. S. L. Bowman, of Lock Haven, both of whom will deliver addresses. A general invitation is extended.

——It is said that Yony Kreamer jumped out of bed suddenly the other morning and, rushing to the looking glass, cast an admiring glance at himself and said "*Good Mcrning, Sheriff!*" so loud that all the rest of the family thought Sheriff Shaffer was in his room. Yony was only allowing future events to cast their shadows before.

Bus Contract.—The management of the Bellefonte Car Company together with Mr. Wm. V. Hughes, the contractor, have received the contract of furnishing the worked lumber to be used in the erection of the proposed "Globe House," Philadelphia. This building is being erected near the Centennial grounds and is intended to be used as a hotel during the Centennial year. It will be an immense building, six hundred feet frontage and extending back in wings each some five hundred feet in length. We have forgotten how many thousand windows it will contain; the number of doors is about fifteen hundred and it will require eleven miles of washboards! The above gentlemen have agreed to furnish all the worked lumber inside of three months.

——It takes hard work for a Democrat to secure a nomination for office in this county. A candidate who has the elements of success in him must do a great deal of work. Every Democratic family in the county must be visited personally. The voters in that family must be shown that all the previous life of the candidate has been devoted to his (the voter's) particular interest; that the candidate has only one motive in living, and that to the best interests and glory of the voter aforesaid, and that if nominated and elected he will devote all his time, talents, influence, every thing in behalf of the said constituent. When the latter gets to believe this he goes to work like a fool and spends time and money to carry his township or borough for his candidate. The favorite mode of carrying on a campaign is for a candidate to take a horse and buggy and go to work systematically to canvass the county, district by district. On entering a township all he needs, besides a demijohn under the buggy seat, is to know a few leading men. He gets the most influential man he can find faforable to him and takes him along. Before visiting a man whose influence he wants, he finds out all he can about his business, his strong points and his weak ones, so that when he meets him he can begin to talk immediately on the points that most interest him. This he does in such a nice, friendly, whole souled sort of a way, that all the slobbergovanllians are easily caught. To clinch things, he has to admire the wee litter of pigs, the bull calf, kiss the baby, and take his friend out behind the barn and make him acquainted with the demijohn. If he don't happen to be a "softy" the assistance of influencial Democrats at Bellefonte, must be called in. If a candidate can't do all these things, and do them well, he had better stay at home. There are no chances for him. It makes a very interesting fight to have two or three sharp shrewd fellows follow each other, each trying to undo the other's set-up. No Democratic voter must be slighted. This is an invaluable rule, it makes him your enemy at once and forever. Wherever you find him, on the road, in the field, at church, anywhere and everywhere, the first opportunity must be taken to secure him, otherwise the jig is up. The candidates now in the field all understand this and none better than Yony Kreamer, the monstrosity candidate for Sheriff. A little circumstance will illustrate. Yony had been making a tour of Miles township. His stool pigeon was the venerable General Wolf, of malitia fame, who knows a deal about every body's business in the lower end. They had been taking the turnpike for it, visiting every house on both sides the road, stopping everybody they met on the road, and on every occasion bringing forth the demijohn and taking a drink all around. Yony was anxious to see a certain Mr. Haynes, and on approaching his farm, thought they saw him in a cornfield. They stopped their horse and hallowed to him lustily. Apparantly Mr. Haynes did not hear him. When they found they could not make him hear from the road, Yony determined to go up through the field to him. Alighting he attempted to claim a "stake and rider" fence, and when his ponderous leg had swung across the seventh rail, down broke the fence, with a terrible crash, and Yony's 450 pounds of Democratic beef struck the ground like a falling timber. Crawling out from among the rails and muttering sundry oaths in the German tongue, Yony determined that he would see his man at all hazards. Leaving the General to repair the fence, he started up through the rows of corn to the summit of the hill where Mr. Haynes was still standing. Prespiration was standing from every pore of his mighty hulk; his breath was all but gone, only coming in fitful wheezes through his open mouth and distended nostrils. Still he climbed away until within a few feet of what he supposed was Mr. Haynes, where raising his head, and casting a glance, he found that instead of Mr. Haynes, it was only a—— scare-crow. It is said the atmosphere turned blue in that neighborhood with the wild, unearthly stream of profanity that Yony pumped out of his immense carcass and scattered fitfully over that innocent cornfield and scarecrow.

——Picnicing excursions have been numerous among the church societies of Bellefonte lately. The Presbyterian congregation led off with a grand excursion on the Snow Shoe road up among the Allegheney mountains. Then followed the Methodist congregation and Sunday School on Thursday last, also to the mountain *via* the Snow Shoe road. The Episcopalians enjoyed a similar excursion and day in the woods on Friday. No better or delightful excursion can be had in this county than over the Snow Shoe road. Superintendent Rhoads kindly furnished his excursion train to the above parties at the very liberal figure of ten cents single passage round trip. Singularly no accident barred the unanimous enjoyment of all these trips. It seem remarkable that trains loaded with two or three hundren persons, most of whom where children, should be so secure from accident; and yet it is easily accounted for in the fact that few railroads in the country are managed with so much care and skill as the Show Shoe railroad.

——The best segars in town at Sechler's, opposite our new office.

——We are much obliged to the Saratoga Rowing Association for a free ticket to the Intercollegiate Regatta yesterday and to-day. We're not going however.

——Rev. S. L. Bowman, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Lock Haven, will exchange pulpits with Rev. G. W. Miller, of this place, on Sunday next, 18th inst. Rev. Bowman was formerly pastor of the Bellefonte M. E. Church.

——The following appointments have been made by our School Board:

First Grade—W. C. Heinle, Principal.
Second Grade—Miss Rosa Wood.
Third Grade—Miss Beckie McGinley.
Fourth Grade—Miss Laura Graham.
Fifth Grade—Miss Annie McAffrey.
Sixth Grade—Miss Mollie Nesbitt.
Seventh Grade—Mrs. Bella Given.
Eight Grade—Miss Sarah Caldwell.
Ninth Grade—Miss Bella Rankin.
Tenth Grade—(Colored School) Mr. E. H. Butler, colored.

——Rev. Babcock, of the State Temperance Society, delivered an address on Sunday evening, to a union congregation in the Presbyterian Church. He displayed numerous samples of bad whisky and other spirits, and made some comical experiments which were highly interesting and instructive, showing the effects of ardent spirits. He is a pleasant and forcible sort of a speaker.

——The Logan Fire Company visited Tyrone on the 5th, and a more disgusted set of firemen never came down the Bald Eagle road. They report that they received contemptible treatment at the hands of the people of Tyrone. No body received them on their arrival. Nobody told them when and where they could receive accommodation and they were left to wander around the town and amuse themselves as best they could. More than that the managers of the Tyrone 4th of July humbug collected provisions from the citizens, going about from house to house, saying they were going to serve a free dinner to the visitors, *but they did not do it*; and what became of the victuals is a mystery yet unexplained. From the information we received, the Tyroners acted like boors and are deserving of the severest censure.

Rifle Team.—Centre County, like other localities where the people have nerve and a love of out-door sports, will bring forward a rifle team this fall. The contest will take place during the next exhibition of the Agricultural Society. How many workmen will compose the team; what kind of rifles will be used; the distance, and the minutia of trial generally, we are not yet familiar with. Yet we do know that our distinguished townsman, Hon. James Millikin, will offer as a prize to the best rifle shot, an elegant badge of solid gold, handsomely designed and of most elaborate finish and workmanship. This costly ornament is a prize that we have no doubt will be the subject of a sharp contest among the many fine marksman in this county. We want to see Aaron Hall, and men of his stamp who never drew bead on a deer yet without bringing him down, enter the lists, and we are sure that the contest will prove one of unusual interest and pleasure.

——Jesse Pomeroy, the boy who committed such horrible murders of children in Boston, Mass., has been sentenced to be hung, the strongest petitions presented to the Governor praying that Pomeroy be made to suffer death by hanging being made by Boston women—mothers who had children from whom they wished put away forever this horrible child torturer and murderer. But though the Governor and Council of Massachusetts fail to see it, yet experts claim that he is insane, but other experts again deny it. If he is insane Pomeroy has certainly method in his madness.

We pity Jesse because we know that if he had lived in Centre Co., and his parents had fed him on the excellent groceries furnished by Sechler & Co., he would never have been mad, no never. Nobody could buy goods at this excellent place, of such attentive clerks, and get mad over it, 'twould not be in the nature of things.

——Yony Kreamer is bound to be sheriff. He called on Mr. Joseph Smith, of Gregg township, the other day and the way he went for Joseph's influence was most admirable. Mr. Smith, despite his unfortunate name, is a fair-going religious man, conscientious in everything, even in politics, and is a man of influence in his party at home. Yony was bound to get his influence and the genius he displayed in making the point deserves praise. He told Smith that he was desirous of leading a new life; that he had been troubled in his breast for some time about a change of heart; he had joined the All-Brights a number of times at various camp meetings, but unfortunately he could never stick. Living about, and keeping a hotel as he does, he had no sooner made his peace with God than he fell from grace. He wanted to quit hotelkeeping and selling liquor, which he knew was wrong; and if Mr. Smith would only help him get the nomination for sheriff, he would be the means of saving his immortal soul, as he would then be out of temptation, would join the Reformed (Smith's) church and lead a new life. Smith is considering the matter.

Personal.—Major George N. Hale is at present visiting his friends and relatives in Bellefonte. Major H. is permanently located in New York city, as the junior member of a well known law firm.

—Frank Taylor, of the New York Daily *Graphic*, dropped into Bellefonte on Thursday last, and spent the day in taking sketches of the prominent points of interest. Taylor is a thorough Bohemian, and as reckless as he is brilliant.

—Xingo Parks, the leading element of the strikers in the Osceola coal region, spent several days in this place last week. We were entirely disappointed in Xingo, agreeably disappointed. Expecting him to be the antipodes of what he is, we found him a boyish looking man of twenty-three or four years. He has a smooth face, a small grey eye, and an unusually big head, thickly planted with vigorous red hair. The general expression of his countenance is pleasing, although there are traces of a lurking devil in his eye. He is a lightning manipulator of words and ideas, and is well calculated to exert an influence among those with whom he mingles. He is under $5000 bail, and will be tried at Clearfield in August, and we suppose that "evenhanded justice on the higher plane of the Alleghanies" will consign him to the Western penitentiary for the next year or two.

—Hon. James Millikin has presented the Bellefonte Library Association an elegant lot of pictures, some fourteen in number, which at present illuminate the room of the association. They are a valuable lot, selected and purchased by Mr. Millikin himself, while traveling in Europe. The generous example set by Mr. Millikin is worthy the imitation of more of our liberal citizens. We can hardly claim him as one of our citizens, yet, when ever he comes home, which is once or twice a year, he always does some quiet, graceful act of liberality of which our citizens are justly proud.

—Messrs. J. D. Shugert, Thomas A. Hicks and John Harris, have been appointed a committee to take charge of the matter of making the race-course a half mile track. Nobody who has any respect for his horse will let him trot on a third mile track. For this reason, no horses of any account, except those owned in the county, have ever set foot on the little circle. By all means let there be a half mile track. It will pay for itself before the snow falls.

—Our young ladies and gentlemen who have been away to the seminary and the college, are now at home spending vacation, and besides giving their brains a rest, are leading the fashions.

—Hon. Samuel Burns, the well known lumber king of Baltimore, and his family, have taken rooms at the Bush House, expecting to spend the summer.

—Our readers will be sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mr. Roland Curtin of this place, whose health has been very much impaired of late. Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, was sent for last week, and a consultation was held with his resident physician. It is now confidenly hoped that he will recover.

—Professor Tremaine gave four scenic performances in Reynolds' Hall last week. By a series of illuminated pictures or sun paintings, all the principal points from New York to Jerusalem were exhibited. The pictures are very good, and the Professor's explanations are quite interesting. But it didn't pay.

—Divid Lohr has every man, woman and child, in the Democratic party of this county, promised to support him for sheriff. They either had to promise him or be talked to death.

—This has a squally sort of a look: A Long Branch correspondent writes to the Phil'a *Times* that Mrs. Sartoris don't ride out now.

—James T. Hale, Esq., and family, returned home on Saturday last, after a year's sojourn in Ohio.

—Dr. J. Roy, of Philadelphia, has been in town for several days, negotiating with parties with a view of starting a horse-shoe nail manufactory. Our quality of iron, excellent water power, and central location, are inducements to capitalists, which, we believe, will eventually, make Bellefonte a great manufacturing centre.

—Count Alfred Turkheim, and lady, of Bavaria, are at present, stopping at the Bush House. The Count is making a tour of the States, and bears with him letters of introduction from King William.

——We are now in the midst of the grain harvest in this county. Reports from all sections are to the effect that the present harvest is equal to the product of any year in the past decade. It will be largely in excess of the need of home consumption and if harvested ingood condition, will tend greatly to replenish many pocket-books for some time past depleted. The grass crop, however, is not above the average.

——We are informed that a certain newly made bride in the Bush House comes down to breakfast, clothed in fig leaf costume.

Cook & Schroyer.—Messrs. Chas. Cook and Benj. Schroyer have opened a tin store opposite the Bush House on Water street, in Col. Barnhart's frame building, next door to Glenn's Photograph galleries. This young and enerjetic firm are prepared to manufacture all kinds of tinware and spouting. The latter a specialty. Don't forget the place, Barnhart's arcade, opposite the Bush House.

Killed.—On last Thursday afternoon Brook Dehass, aged about 15 years, son of A. M. Dehass, of Beech Creek, was instantly killed. The facts, as near as we can learn, are as follows: He was engaged in drawing a wagon from the shed, when, from some cause, the horse frightened, and made a quick turn, which upset the wagon on him, one of the standards penetrating his side, and was dragged several feet. After he became released he jumped up, ran to his father, who was near by, and uttered a few words, when he died. His sudden death has cast a gloom upon the whole community, as he was respected by all who knew him. He was buried on Friday in Fearon's grave yard, Bald Eagle township.

——The rooms of the Bellefonte Library Association were opened to the use of its members on Thursday evening, July 1, at which time the public generally availed themselves of a general invitation to visit and inspect the rooms. Several hundred ladies and gentlemen, besides the members of the association, were present. Many expressions of surprise and admiration came from the visitors on taking a survey of the elegant rooms. Daily papers from all parts of the United States were found on file, as well as the principal weeklies and all the standard magazines. The Library rooms are now the daily resort of scores of its members. They are open from nine o'clock in the morning till 10.30 P. M. After the arrival of each mail there is always a rush to the "rooms" to look over the favorite newspapers. During the evenings the attendance is greater than at any other time. A more pleasant and attractive place to spend the evening can not be found.

The McAllister Monument.—Another has been added to the numerous ornaments which already fill the grounds of our cemetery. A beautiful monument, in memory of our late illustrious townsman, the Hon. H. N. McAllister, has been erected by his relatives. It is composed of what is known as the Quincy (or Massachusetts) granite, is large, and massive in appearance, and a fitting tribute to the man in whose honor it is erected. The pedestal is eight-sided, about twenty feet in circumference, and contains the simple word "McAllister" in large raised letters. The base is nearly square, containing four large and four small panels, all highly polished, and thus presenting a striking contrast to the rest of the monument, which consists of dressed granite. On the front panel, facing the avenue is the only remaining inscription, which is in the following simple form:

HUGH NELSON McALLISTER,
June 28, 1809,
May 5, 1873.

Above this rises the main shaft about ten feet in height, which is surmounted by a beautiful white marble urn three feet high. The whole presents an impressive appearance, and cannot fail to strike the observer with its simplicity and massive grandeur, which are highly suggestive of the plainness and solid worth that characterized the man.

——We publish by request, the following resolutions passed at a meeting of the Open Temperance Union, at Philipsburg. We will say, however, that we might add to these names of honorable mention, that of Edmund Blanchard, Esq., a lawyer, who, never in his life, has sullied his fair fame by advocating the claims of any client before any court for license, and who made a telling and effective speech at the last court in favor of temperance. We think no man in Centre county will doubt the honesty of these men or the purity of their motives. But firm as are their convictions of the justice of their cause, they do not intend to play tender to the Democratic machine, or injure the cause they uphold so nobly, by casting their votes and influence with the so called temperance party. The reason is plain. A vote in that direction, will be so much in favor of the worst enemies of the temperance movement:

Editor of the Bellefonte Republican.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Open Temperance Union, Philipsburg, Pa., held Tuesday June 6, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved—That we hereby express our hearty appreciation of the valuable services of General Wm. H. Blair, the unswerving friend and advocate of Temperance, who in "Local Option Times" so ably conducted the prosecution against the violators of the Liquor Laws of the Commonwealth, brought to his notice by our "Local Enforcement Committee" and who, by offers of large fees or promises of political favor could not be induced to compromise the cause by accepting the counselorship of liquor sellers.

Resolved,—That we likewise take pleasure in expressing our thanks to A. O. Furst, Esq., for his noble defense of the rights of the people before the Court of Centre county, when presenting their protest against the granting of license for the sale of ardent spirits, and his eloquent appeal merits the warmest commendation of the Christian public.

Resolved,—That copies of these resolutions be furnished to the Bellefonte Republican, *Democratic Watchman* and *Philipsburg Journal* and request their publication.

M. L. Smyser,
Sec'y *pro tem.*

Proceedings of the School Board.—The School Directors of the Borough of Bellefonte met on Wednesday, June 30th, for the purpose of electing teachers for ensuing term: Present—A. O. Furst, President Messrs. Harris, Garman, Keller, Garbrick, Rothrock, Miller, Furey and Rankin, Secretary. The following named persons were elected.

W. C. Heinle, Principal and Teacher of School No. 1. Salary per month	$120.00
Rosa Wood, No. 2,	40.00
Rebecca J. McGinley, No. 3,	40.00
Laura Graham, No. 4,	40.00
Annie McCaffrey, No. 5,	40.00
Mollie Nesbitt, No. 6,	40.00
Bella P. Given, No. 7,	40.00
Sadie Caldwell, No. 8,	40.00
Bella K. Rankin, No. 9,	40.00
Edward H. Butler, No. 10, (col.)	40.00

A resolution requiring teachers to signify their acceptance of the dosisions tendered them, within five days after their notification by the secretary of their election, was passed. Teachers neglecting to do this, will have their places filled by others.

It was, on motion, resolved, that John P. Harris, Treasurer of the School Board, be and is hereby authorized to collect the school tax for the present year, under the provisions of the act of the 21st April, A. D., 1869, and of the limitation in said act, William Jones is appointed a collector to collect any taxes remaining uncollected, according to said act. Bond to be given by said Jones with securities in the sum of $10,000.

Order allowed in favor of Philip Williams for $200.00, balance of purchase money on lot for new school building.

Messrs. Keller, Furey and Rankin were appointed a committee on text books, to examine and report as early as possible.

Committees for 1875, Bills.—D. S. Keller, James H. Rankin.

Committtee on House—Daniel Garman, Joe W. Furey, Levi A. Miller.

Supplies—James H. Rankin, C. T. Garbrick, D. S. Keller.

Grounds, Pavements, &c.—Levi A. Miller, John P. Harris, Joe W. Furey.

The separate department of music was dispensed with.

The arrangement of teachers for the different grades was by resolution made subject to change at the end of every month.

The Principal is required to take charge of and teach ½ day in each month in each of the schools in the main building.

First Monday of September next was fixed as the day for the opening of the schools. By order of the Board.

Signed, James H. Rankin, Secty.

Sudden Death.—A daughter of Mr. Robert Lowrer, of Warriors Mark, a young lady about eighteen years of age, went horse back riding last Friday afternoon; returning about six o'clock in the evening, she alighted from her horse and sunk upon the door step in a swoon. She remained in an insensible condition until Sunday morning following, when she died. She had enjoyed perfect health up to the day she took the horse back ride, and had been in the habit of taking almost daily exercise in that way. An affection of the heart is supposed to have been the cause of her death.

——The board of school directors of Milesburg have wisely chosen Mrs. Georgie Perkins teacher of their primary school. We congratulate them on their selection; Mrs. Perkins is one of the most accomplished and successful teachers of little children that we ever knew, and we've had some experience in that line.

——The place to buy clothing and mens' furnishing goods of every description, cheap, is at Montgomery's excellent store, on Allegheny Street. They are selling their summer stock out at cost, to make room for a large assortment of fall goods, now orderded and on the way. Give them a call.

Personal.—Mr. W. R. Mattern, of Half Moon, has, we learn, recently graduated at the Iron City College, Pittsburgh, with high honors. We are credibly informed that during his connection with the institution, Mr. Mattern distinguished himself, not only for thoroughness and efficiency as a student, but also for the possession of other important qualities that cannot fail of securing him the respect and good will of business men. With such a record we trust that his future career may prove as prosperous and successful as have been those of other young men from this county who have received their business education at this celebrated business college.

It never pays to fret and growl
When fortune seems our foe;
The better bred will push ahead
And strike the braver blow.
For luck is work,
And those who shirk
Should not lament their doom,
But yield the play,
And clear the way,
That better men have room.

——The president's room in the 1st National Bank building has lately been most beautifully and artistically frescoed. The workmanship about the chandelier is a model of neatness and good taste.

——List of Unclaimed Letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, July 12, 1875.

David Baney, J. R. Bartuff, Elias Bosser, John Bowers, A. T. Bing & Co, Miss Cigra Cox-2, Peter Dutt, William Eckley, Jesse Fry, William Fisher, Mrs. Jane Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Ann Gill, Isaac Gill, Taylor Halkins, William Hoover, T. J. Haminett, Miss Alici Lutz-2, Michael McGillen, William McManns, Miss Amelia Meenly, Mr. J. T. Nicholas-2, Miss Mary O'Neil, Patrick Pearl, Miss A. F. Parker, Mrs. Anna Pendergast, George Robb-2, John G. Ringgold, Joseph Ross, A. A. Rankin-2, Miss Mary J. Roseman, John P. Rege, Samuel Solt, Sarah K. Stover, Miss Bell Stine, Geo. D. Smith, Miss Dollie Swyers, J. Sence, Harry Tomlinson, Patrick Toner, John Way, John Williams-2, Elizabeth Walkins, Joseph Weaver, Mrs. Ellen Zettle.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF,

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain H. C. Beamer, of Potter township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David M. Glenn, of Bellefonte, as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. Campbell, of Ferguson twp., as candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MARRIED

On June 17, at the M. E. Parsonage in Philipsburg, Pa., by Rev. M. L. Smyser, Thomas R. Dubbs and Miss Regina Harpster both of Pine Grove Mills.

On 1st inst., in Philipsburg, Pa., by Rev. M. L. Smyser, Wm. C. Davis and Miss Anna J. Knoff, both of Philipsburg.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 11th inst., by Rev. W. A. Biggert, Mr. Jas. F. Heaton of Marsh Creek and Miss Elizabeth Shirk of Miles burg.